Advertise in the "Times"

THE DELIA TIMES

Classified Ads bring results

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol XXVIII, No. 22 (Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa) DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1946 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Ottawa, Week by Week

(By M. L. SCHWARTZ)

Hints of Future Policy

There is no doubt on Parliament Hill in some well-informed quarters that the important discussions which have taken place in London, Washington, and Ottawa on proposals to alleviate the disastrous effects of the world food shortages will lead to further intensive actions in Canada to help in this great international crisis. It can even be reported that the close collaboration between these three English speaking capitals, and the latest discussions on the part of officials, have given hints in Ottawa on broad lines of future policy.

"The maximum supplies of bread grains that are at present likely to be available from May through to September, 1946, have been assessed at some ten million tons, of which Canada expects to supply 2.3 million tons," said Acting Prime Minister Ilsley in the House of Commons in indicating Canada's plans for increasing such supplies. "Screened requirements for the same period were expected to total 13.4 million tons, leaving a deficiency of 3.4 million tons, or about 25 per cent." Then he made this significant declaration: "A further intensive review and scaling down of these requirements to the barest minimum needs are likely to reduce the gap over this five-months period to something under one million tons. Inevitably severe hardship will result, and great danger of famine will continue. The Canadian Government has agreed to associate itself with the United Kingdom and the United States governments in maintaining constant review of the situation, and to put forth its best efforts and make available additional supplies of grain."

Broadcasts to Russia

It has been made known in Ottawa that, while the power of the short wave station at Sackville, N.B., is sufficiently strong to broadcast to Russia, yet these facilities have not been used particularly for this purpose, since such programmes would not be of much value unless these were sent in the Russian language; and among the personnel of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation there have been no artists, or others who can broadcast in Russian.

Wheat Payment

Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce has stated in Ottawa that payments on the 1943 wheat participation certificates would be started in June. "So far as I know the Board is hoping to be able — and feel confident they will be — to start the issuing of cheques on the 1943 wheat participation certificates in June," he said, continuing to point out that it was only a matter of getting the cheques out. The accounting has all been done, and it is merely a matter of doing the physical work of issuing the cheques, these being issued as quickly as possible.

PRISONERS OF WAR ON FARMS

Prisoners of war working on Canadian farms at the present time are required to be paid $50 per month, plus board and lodging, or $1.75 per day for broken periods of less than one month's employment plus board and lodging, payable to the Department of Labour. This has been disclosed here by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell. Furthermore, when the question was raised how much of such compensation is payable directly to the prisoner by his employer, or how much of such compensation is held back for the credit of the prisoner of war to be given him at a later date, it was disclosed that the Department of Labour pays prisoners of war at the rate of 50 cents per working day, and this amount is credited to the prisoner's individual account which is carried by the Department of National Defence, less such portion thereof as is spent by the prisoner on puschase of canteen supplies.

INCREASE OF TEMPORARIES

Information has been given in Ottawa to show that, while the civil service of Canada continued to be fairly consistent throughout the war period for permanent employees with about 31,000, yet such temporary employees increased from 15,608 on Sept. 1, 1939, to 85,759 on Sept. 1, 1945.

MEET TO ORGANIZE BOARD OF TRADE

A meeting of business men and citizens of Delia was held in the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday evg., 21st inst., the object being the organizing of a strong community Board of Trade. It was fairly well attended, upwards of 40 being present, and much enthusiasm was shown.

Mr. H. A. Shoults was elected chairman for the evening, and Mr. D. H. Campbell secretary.

The Chairman, at the outset explained the purpose for which the meeting was called, which was to get an expression of the gathering as to the feasibility of forming a Board of Trade in Delia.

After the matter was discussed from all angles. it was ultimately moved by Mr. L. E. Larder, and seconded by Mr. Merle Fitzsimmons, "that this meeting go on record of forming such an organization." The motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. A. Dawson, and seconded by Mr. R. Stoness, that 400 small bills be printed and distributed throughout the district, inviting the farmers and all interested to a meeting to be held in the Olympia Theatre on the evening of June 4th, at 8:30 p.m., for the purpose of implementing the formation of the said Board of Trade. This motion was unanimously carried.

It was moved by Mr. J. McKibbon, and seconded by Mr. H. Ballf, that the following committee be appointed to make all arrangements regarding the forthcoming meeting—the securing of the hall, advertising, etc., viz.:—Messrs. W. C. Aitken, C. Grant, L. E. Larder, D. H. Campbell, T. B. Hands, and A. Peters. Carried.

It was further moved by Mr. W. C. Aitken, and seconded by Mr. J. Kary, that the committee have 200 Membership Tickets printed, and available for the meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Larder that the meeting adjourn.

VICTOR HAPPENINGS

A softball team has been organized among the young people of the district, and several practices have been held. This team was slated to meet the team from the Hand Hills on May 24th, at the Craigmyle Sports.

• • •

A picnic was held Sunday afternoon, May 19th at the new Community Centre, sponsored by the Boys' softball team. A collection was taken up, and the sum of fifteen dollars was realized—to be used for necessities of the team.

• • •

The Junior Red Cross of Victor School, is sponsoring a dance to be held at Victor School on June 7th, to raise funds for Junior Red Cross work.

• • •

Mrs. James R. Thompson returned on May 14 from Penticton, B.C., where she had been called over a month ago by the serious illness of Mrs. Brogden.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thompson returned to their home in Delia last week, after a month's stay at their old home in this district.

• • •

Mrs. S. Digiano has been a patient at the Hanna Hospital.

• • •

Congratulations are extended to Gordon Herzog on his winning a gold medal award, as a graduate of the University of Edmonton at the convocation exercises on May 15th.

• • •

Rex Thompson is spending his holidays at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thompson, following his graduation at the University of Saskatchewan on May 10th.

• • •

The Victor District has suffered all the afflictions that have been visiting the neighboring districts—high winds, of near-gale proportions with the accompanying dust; severe frosts, and now the cut-worms. Each has been leaving behind it a considerable amount of damage. A good rain now would be more than welcome.

• • •

The Orlando School pupils enjoyed holidays on May 9th and 10th, while Mr. and Mrs. Thompson attended the convocation exercises at Saskatoon.

Famous Films has prepared a film entitled, "Land of the Maple Leaf," from material supplied by the National Film Board. It will be distributed to about 1,500 theatres in Great Britain.

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 47

The regular meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of Starland, No. 47, was held at Morrin on Tuesday, May 14th, 1946, at 10:30 a.m. All members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, on motion of Coun. McLaren.

Mr. Wm. Hewlett, Department of Municipal Affairs, was present in connection with 1937-38-39 Agricultural Relief Advances. After full consideration, a tentative settlement, subject to final approval by the Seed Grain and Relief Adjustment Board, was agreed upon.

The matter of securing a right-of-way to the Municipal Park at Morrin Ferry was taken up, and after discussion it was moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to write J. E. Brownlee, K.C., and the Department of Lands and Mines, with respect to this matter.

H. F. Irwin, Field Supervisor, gave his report on the work of the Agricultural Service Board for the past month.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that a By-Law be passed to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to levy a tax at the rates set out below to raise the amounts requisitioned for the following purposes, viz.:—

Social Services Tax Act, 3 mills.

Stettler School Division No. 26, 14½ mills.

Castor School Division, No. 27, 16 mills.

Drumheller School Division, No. 30, 11 mills.

Rumsey School District, No. 2019, 17½ mills.

Morrin School District, No. 2513, 15 mills.

Drumheller School District, No. 2747, 10 mills.

Delia School District, No. 3261, 10 mills.

Drumheller Hospital District, No. 3, 2½ mills.

Hanna Hospital District, No. 9. 4½ mills.

By-Law No. 72 was accordingly given three readings, and passed unanimously.

Notice was received of the approval by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, re sale of S½ 30-29-17-4, to August Salzmann.

Moved by Coun. Helmer and carried, that application be made for assignment to this Municipal District, of the lease on the Municipal Park at the old Tolman Ferry site.

Moved by Coun. Helmer and carried, that an application be forwarded to the Department of Public Works for installation of a Ferry at the old Tolman Ferry site, west of Rumsey.

Moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that this Council approve the scheme for the Home for Aged and Infirm, as presented by the committee, subject to certain correspondence from the Department of Public Welfare, Edmonton.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that the N½ 16-30-18-4 be leased to J. E. Martin for one year, at a cash rental of $25.00.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that the S.W. 24-30-19-4 be leased to W. E. Vereschagin for three years, on a one-third share crop basis.

Moved by Dep. Reeve Carter and carried, that the N.E. 2-29-18-4 be leased to F. W. Bixby for one year, for a one-third share of crop, with option to purchase the said land on or before December 1st, 1946, for the sum of $480.00.

Moved by Dep. Reeve Carter and carried, that application of Bruce W. Vickers for exemption of taxes, under the Soldiers' Relief Act, on the N.W. 10-29-18-4, be not approved.

Moved by Coun. McLaren and carried, that two weeks holiday with pay be granted to road crew men who have been employed continuously for a period of one year, and one week's holiday with pay to those continuously employed for six months, at the rate of $30.00 per week.

Moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that application be made to the Provincial Government for a grant of 50% of the cost of construction, re the following roads:

E 18-31-17-4 to E 19-33-17-4, thence west N 19-33-17-4, thence N on east side of 25 & 36 in 33-18-4.

District Highway south of Delia, through Cut-off Coulee.

District Highway west of Munson.

Mr. Jas. McQueen, District Engineer, was present and prepared Agreement re the above, to be presented to the Superintendent of Maintenance, Edmonton.

Moved by Coun. McLaren and carried, that application be made to the Department of Public Works, Edmonton, for high-grade construction grant, on a three-way basis, at the following locations:

E 8 & 17-31-17-4, N 10 & 11-32-18-4, E 27 & 34-31-20-4, E 25-30-20-4.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that an expression of sympathy be extended to members of the family of the late W. S. Turner, former Secretary-Treasurer of M. D. Michichi, No. 277.

The following Fire Wardens were appointed, on motion of Dep. Reeve Carter:—

Division 1—D. Laverty, Rainbow; A. M. Fletcher, Delia; T. S. Broadbent, Delia; J. D. McKay, Delia.

Division 2—Dean Sharpe, Munson; Howard McDermid, Munson; L. Tario Michichi; J. H. Poland, Drumheller.

Division 3—O. J. Olsen, Munson; T. Notland, Morrin; F. W. Holland, Drumheller; T. A. Parry, Morrin.

Division 4—Henry Swallow, Rowley; Chris Clausen, Rumsey; D. J. McNaughton, Rumsey.

Division 5—E. M. Herman, Delia; H. N. Boon, Delia; R. Farwell, Craigmyle; J. Walters, Byemoor; J. E. Ells, Rowley.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that Fire Insurance Policy on the poison bait mixing station at Michichi be renewed, and that the premium $22.61 be paid.

Moved by Coun. McLaren and carried, that order of Chief Judge McDonald re Tax Sale Surplus, re S½ 30-33-17-4, be received and the surplus in the sum of $684.41 be paid.

Notice that all of Tp. 33, Rge. 21 w4, was eligible for payment under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act was received and filed.

Moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that Assistant Secretary D. J. Merritt be included under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Moved by Coun. Rowe and carried, that the required cancellations and transfers re road survey, Plans Nos. 3645 and 5900, be authorized and forwarded to the Director of Surveys, Edmonton.

Moved by Dep. Reeve Carter and carried, that A. Nicol, Drumheller, be paid the sum of $50.80 for land taken for road diversion on the S. W. 3-29-18-4.

Moved by Coun. Helmer and carried, that applications of Mrs. E. M. McWilliam and W. M. Tuck, for licenses from the Department of Trade and Industry, be approved.

Moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that the Canadian National Railways be requested to reduce the annual rental on the poison bait mixing station site at Michichi.

Communications from: Dept. of Municipal Affairs, re Agricultural Service Board and School Mill Rate; Dept. of Agriculture, re grasshoppers and weed control program; Dept. of Veterans' Affairs, re J. D. Tario, deceased; Hanna Hospital District, re isolation unit; Drumheller Hospital District, re terms of office; National Employment Service; Alberta Industrial Accident Prevention Assoc.; Mrs. Jane Spence; and various Machinery and Contracting Firms were read and filed.

The monthly Financial Statement as presented by the Secretary was accepted by the council and signed by the Reeve.

The following accounts were passed for payment, on motion of Coun. Rowe.

Alberta Govt. Telephones, tolls and rental (2 mo)	$ 51.00
Canadian Utilities, Ltd., office, garage, street lights (2 mo.)	84.08
Salvation Army, re Miss McAuley	$ 30.00
Provincial Training School, re John Olson (2 mo.)	80.00
St. Joseph's Hospital, re Chester Wilson (2 mo.)	122.00
Provincial Treasurer, Mothers' Allowances (2 months)	45.00
The Workmen's Compensation Board (Assessment)	1009.56
Drumheller Municipal Hospital re Mrs. C. Johnson	45.50
F. J. Hautzinger, rent of Morrin Hall	4.00
Michichi Hall Assoc., rent, Agricultural Service Board	4.00
Canadian National Rlwys., rent, mixing station site	10.00
King's Printer, office supplies	.50
Office Specialty Mfg. Co., office supplies	102.00
Wm. Kirkby, office expenses	12.00
O. G. Hooper, office expenses	20.00
Midland Coal Mining Company, coal for office	35.75
Municipal Supplies Ltd., Printing and Stationery	22.50
Department of Lands & Mines, township plans	1.80
S. G. Phillips, ditch agreement	10.00
Neil Golley, assessment and mileage	78 90
Westeel Products Ltd., material	4377.07
Whitlock Lumber Co., material (Div. 2), repairs	93.15
Edwards' Electrical, office and garage expenses	62.30
Woodcraft Shop, repairs	2.50
Hanley's Hardware, repairs	13.50
Poxon's Auto Electric, repairs	8.25
Urch Sheet Metal, repairs	5.50
Morrin Mercantile Co., repairs	23.48
Cruickshank Road Machinery, Co., repairs	19.05
Dalgleish Hardware, repairs	3.75
Canadian Liquid Air Co., repairs	7.71
D. Ackland & Son, repairs	11.88
Radiators Ltd., repairs	19 25
Taylor, Pearson & Carson, repairs	56.63
Western Garage Ltd., repairs	124.98
Canadian Junk Co, repairs	53.25
Costello Equipment Co., repairs	32.97
Industrial & Road Equipment Ltd., repairs	626.72
Pepper Bros. Ltd., repairs	314.29
Union Tractor & Equipment Co., repairs	23.74
Union Tractor & Equipment Co. repairs, fuel tank (107.90)	57.45
E. O. Parry & Co., repairs (96.17) fuel (225.37)	431.44
United Tire Service Co., bunkhouses	129 40
Westeel Products Ltd., bunkhouses and fuel tank	124.98
B. Byer, freight and express	5.34
S. R. Hooper, freight & express	12.24
C. R. Moritz, repairs, express, etc.	33.28
O. B. Aune, advertising	.75
E. H. Rowe, freight	3.20
Henry Swallow, cemetery	15.00
I. F. Saltzberry, labor, bunkhouses	126.00
W. R. Stickney, labor, bunkhouses	62 60
R. K. Ewing, labor Div. 1	33.30
Wm. Diprose, labor Div. 1	8.40
W. E. Vereschagin, labor Division 1 and 2	6.00
H. E. Martin, labor Div. 2	31.20
Road Seeet, Div. 3	147.60
Road Sheet, Div. 4	35.00
Road Sheet, repairs	1233 54
Road Sheet, motor patrol	235.88

Meeting adjourned on motion of Reeve Waters. Next meeting on Tuesday, June 11th, 1946

BRIDAL SHOWERS

On Tuesday, May 14th, the local branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Canadian Legion sponsored a shower for another war bride, Mrs. Henry Brunner, who arrived in Delia the previous week. The affair was held in the annex of the United Church, and the place was filled to capacity

The proceedings opened by the singing of "O, Canada!" The President, Mrs M. Murray, had charge and a short program was gone into, as follows:—

Duet, by Audrey Morrison and Evelyn Sakaluk, entitled, "One Sunday Morning."

Recitation, "Smiles," by Miss Daryl Aitken.

Reading, "If," (a parody on Kipling's), by Mrs. T McAuliffe.

Song, by Miss Priscilla Murray

Reading, "Bride's Soliloquy," by Mrs. C. A. Hudgson

Two little girls, Misses Daryl and Diane Aitken, then escorted the bride to a chair of honour, and incidentally brought in the presents in a container beautifully fashioned like a cake.

Mrs. Murray made the presentation speech, and after the presents had been passed around for inspection, the bride suitably thanked all for their kindness.

Lunch was afterwards served by members of the Auxiliary, when a social time was enjoyed.

Misses Alice Hoy, Muriel Gibson, and Alice Hudgson assisted the bride in unwrapping the many lovely gifts.

In honor of a recent bride, Mrs. Wm. Gononuk of Calgary (nee Colleen Dahl), a shower was held at the home of Mrs. George Ridley on Tuesday afternoon, May 7. The rooms were tastefully decorated in yellow, pink and white, with the bride seated at a small tea table decorated in the same color scheme.

Mrs. Raymond Sweepe provided entertainment with two interesting contests. Mrs. S Thompson (Jr.), won the first prize, and Mrs. Dave Shand won the second prize.

Miss Viola Hall and Master Harold Mennie, dressed as bride and groom, presented the bride with a May boat, decorated in yellow, pink and white, and filled with gifts.

After the gifts were looked at and admired by all, the bride rose and thanked those present for the many lovely and useful gifts.

The hostess was assisted by Mrs. A. Stensland, Mrs. O. Stensland, Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. S. Sverdahl, Mrs. Wm. Deigle, and Mrs. M. Mennie in serving a dainty lunch.

Less Farm Poultry

According to the survey of December 1, 1945, just issued, the estimate for all poultry on Canadian farms at that date totalled 57,447,800 birds, as compared with 66,604,200 birds on December 1, 1944, a decrease of 13.7 per cent. Hens and chickens declined 13.2 per cent. In 1945 there were 53,717,700 hens and chickens compared with 61,918,300 on December 1, 1944. Decreases were also registered in turkeys, geese and ducks. The number of turkeys in 1945 was 2,555,500 while a year ago they totalled 3,275,000. Geese in 1945 numbered 558,000, a decline from the 632,500 in 1944. Ducks in 1945 totalled 616,600. A year ago they numbered 778,400.

You may never sell Gas to U.S. motorists

but...

CANADA'S TOURIST BUSINESS is YOUR business

Give them a friendly CANADIAN welcome

Tourist money spreads around. The garage man, the grocer, the farmer—everybody benefits directly or indirectly. The tourist industry is profitable business—worth protecting. Especially this year when the impression American visitors take back with them will influence Canada's tourist industry through all the years to come.

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa

do your bonds show a serial no beginning D9?

DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS

3¼% due June 1st 1949

HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR PAYMENT JUNE 1st 1946

These bonds should be presented for redemption with all coupons of later date attached. No further interest will be paid on these bonds after this date.

Licenses Required

Wartime Prices and Trade Board licenses are still required by persons entering into business, and licenses issued are not transferable to new owners. Licensing Officials for the W.P.T.B. have pointed out many new owners of businesses are failing to meet the requirements of the Licensing Order of the Board.

All persons operating a business not exempt under the provisions of the Licensing Order are required to hold a W.P.T.B. license. New owners who are taking over or have taken over businesses formerly operated under a Board license should make application for a new license, and return the previous owner's license documents. Full information covering the regulations of the Board should be obtained, and applications should be made to the nearest Board Office.

Advertise in "The Delia Times"

The Farm Calls

Farms offer Canadians a chance... and a challenge!

They offer a chance for IMMEDIATE JOBS—STEADY JOBS too.

They also offer jobs for experienced farm workers—for mechanically trained workers—and any others able to help seasonally.

Then, there is the challenge to fight off starvation threatening many nations.

- JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER
- JOBS ARE AVAILABLE IN YOUR DISTRICT

Earnings are attractive

Apply today for work on the farm to either—

YOUR NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

or

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HUMPHREY MITCHELL *Minister of Labour*
A. MacNAMARA *Deputy Minister*

PURE, ECONOMICAL

In the mixing bowl and in the oven, the leavening action of Melrose is always uniform, and gives the same good results to all your baking. Rely on Melrose.

AT Your GROCER'S

H. L. MacKinnon Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg

Melrose BAKING POWDER

PURE
STRONG
UNIFORM

Canada's Wheat Acreage

IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT critical world food shortage, this year's harvest takes on the greatest importance, for upon its success or failure depend many thousands of human lives. So far, Canada's record in meeting commitments for sending food abroad has been satisfactory, but in meeting these commitments the usual food reserves, and especially reserves of wheat have been considerably depleted. A great deal will depend on the results of Canada's grain harvest this year, and interest in crop prospects will be much greater than usual, both here and abroad. Crop failures last year in Europe and some other parts of the world are partly responsible for the present desperate food situation and any factor which may contribute to a poor harvest this year will be viewed with concern in all quarters.

* * * * *

Prairie Acreage To Be Increased

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on the probable acreage to be sown in wheat in Canada this year. The report indicated that approximately 3,000,000 more acres of wheat will be harvested this year than in 1946. This would raise in the whole of Canada from 23,414,100, which was the number of acres sown last year, to 26,451,000. These figures were compiled from information received from farmers before the end of April and it was pointed out in the report that due to local conditions in some parts of the country there might be a slight rise or fall in the actual amount of land seeded. The expected increase in wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces was given as 3,265,000, which was greater than the net increase for the whole of Canada. This was explained by the fact that there is a concurrent decrease of 230,000 acres in fall seeding in Ontario.

* * * * *

Almost Equals Record Year

The report further draws attention to the fact that should the intended increase be realized Canada's wheat acreage in 1946 will be almost equal to that of 1939 when 26,756,500 acres were sown. It would, however, still be well below the record set in 1940 when Canadian farmers sowed 28,726,200 acres in wheat. Indications in regard to other grain crops show that barley acreage for the whole of Canada will be down eight per cent. from last year, while flax will be down about one per cent. Summerfallow acreage is expected to be 18,724,000 as compared to 19,859,000 last year. These figures show that if conditions are favourable Canada should have sufficient wheat to continue to contribute generously to the world food supply. Because agriculture is probably Canada's greatest basic industry the results of the harvest have always been a subject of wide interest, but from the point of view of human needs the 1946 crop may be the most important one in our history.

BOILS

Poultices of Mecca relieve pain, bring out cores, heals quickly, no scar. 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.00.

"MECCA" OINTMENT

Theatre For Children

Instituted In Britain And Appears To Be A Success

A good deal has been heard recently about special films for children. In Britain a children's theatre has been instituted, and so far promises to be a great success. The scheme has the blessing of the London County Council Education Committee, and the plays are produced by the Glyndebourne Company, who before the war ran a flourishing little opera company at Glyndebourne, about 60 miles from London. The first production, about three months ago, was a dramatization of Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens. This was shown twice daily, at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. at Toynbee Hall in the East End of London for a period of six weeks; now the company is on tour through Britain with it for a season of 15 weeks. In the words of its managing director, the company provides the show and education authorities provide the audience. Parties of schoolchildren—about 20 to a teacher—go, free, in school hours.

Played Chief Role

Lord Dowding Led R.A.F. Crews In Decisive Battle Of Britain

It was Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding, who attained his 64th birthday recently, who played the chief role, and a dramatic one it was, in the most crucial of all the battles of the last war. Lord Dowding approved and inspired the design of the British eight-machine-gun fighters that were, under Providence, the vital weapons which enabled that gallant few to whom so many owe so much to defeat the Luftwaffe's mass attack on Great Britain, a London correspondent recalls. Not only so, but he thought out the strategy, planned the tactics, and trained the crews, and led them in the decisive Battle of Britain. His affection for those R.A.F. lads who manned those Spitfires and Hurricanes, and who shot down the invaders over English meadows, fighting against tremendous odds with indomitable pluck and incredible skill, passes all description.

GAIN EXPERIENCE

It is by no means a coincidence that a good many men who have risen to eminence in later life are fond of boasting that at one time they sold or delivered newspapers. Some of them freely admit that the experience gained in those pursuits first taught them the value of money and started them on the road to very satisfactory financial independence.

A GREAT HELP

Acting as a part-time reporter, Rev. George Stone, of Point Edward, Ontario, says of his newspaper work: "It gives a wider interest in life and tolerance toward human weakness," . . . "I learned to understand people."

Shoe Fitting

Attention Should Be Paid To Proper Fitting Of Children's Shoes

We all realize the importance of a well-fitting shoe but how many parents realize that the fitting of a baby's first shoe, worn between the ages of six months and a year, are the most important of all, for it is then that the child learns to stand correctly and an ill-fiting shoe will not allow correct standing.

The following rules for fitting a child's feet were given by the chairman of the National Foot Health Council, who says:

1. With each foot bearing weight, have each foot measured for length and width, using as the standard the big toe, straightened out to full length.
2. Pick the size that fits the larger foot. The correct size will provide a margin of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch between the end of the longest toe and the end of the shoe.
3. See that the widest part of the foot fits into the widest part of the shoe—that's called the ball—at both little and large toe joints.
4. Before you call it a fit, have your child walk around the store on tip toes.
5. The next time you buy shoes, have your child's foot remeasured. Growing feet rapidly grow out of old measurements.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

HOME

He is the happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home. —Goethe.

But every house where Love abides
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home, sweet home;
For there the heart can rest.
—Henry van Dyke.

Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections.—Mary Baker Eddy.

No genuine observer can decide otherwise than that the homes of a nation are the bulwarks of personal and national safety.—Holland.

The first indication of domestic happiness is the love of one's home.—Montlosier.

He that doth live at home, and learns to know
God and himself, needeth no farther go.—Christopher Harvey.

FAMED GLASSWORKER

Frederick F. Deuerlein, 82, retired glassworker, who claimed to have blown the first electric light bulb ordered from the Corning Glass Works by Thomas A. Edison, died after a short illness. An employee of the glass works for 60 years prior to his retirement in 1936. Deuerlein said he blew the first test light bulb for Edison in 1879, and the inventor then ordered 165 bulbs.

ANCIENT DISCOVERY

CANTERBURY, Eng.—The skeleton of a Roman baby, which died between 1600 and 1900 years ago, has been unearthed here. 2674

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—Is there a price ceiling on fresh strawberries and raspberries?

A.—Fresh strawberries and raspberries will not have controlled prices this season.

—o—

Q.—After May 31st how many ounces of maple syrup may I purchase with one sugar-preserves coupon?

A.—After May 31st each sugar-preserves coupon will purchase 48 fluid ounces of maple syrup.

—o—

Q.—I have been discharged from the air force for more than a month but have not yet been able to use my suit priority certificate because of the shortage of suits. May I have my certificate extended?

A.—If you have not had your priority suit certificate honoured as yet, you may have this certificate revalidated. It may be redated for another period of 30 days on application at the nearest ration branch or local ration board.

—o—

Q.—Is the Wartime Prices and Trade Board still checking on the degradation of quality in clothing, etc.

A.—The Board certainly is still checking into the degradation of quality of all goods. Report any inferior goods you may purchase to your nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Should Outlaw War

Says Civilization Could Not Survive An Atomic War

Alert military men realize that western civilization could not survive an atomic war, that any effort would be worth while that outlawed war and provided collective security and justice to great and small. Selfless statesmen are rare. Premier Attlee, who has devoted his life to the welfare of working people, may qualify as such. The world needs many selfless statesmen. It needs also great communities that will reject shortsighted nationalistic policies in favor of a program that would benefit humanity as a whole, including their own country. The noblest and wisest of men could not forget themselves to better purpose than in an endeavor to substitute neighborliness for lawless tyranny.—Toronto Star.

Wartime Secret

"Leader Cable" Guided Ships Into Harbor In Stormy Weather

Another wartime secret has been disclosed—a "leader cable" to guide ships home.

It consisted of a single-core insulated cable laid on the sea bed which shipping was intended to follow. Low frequency alternating current was fed through the cable from shore. The current generated a magnetic field in and above the sea which would be detected by surface ships fitted with suitable apparatus.

From the nature of the signals it was possible to work out the position of the ship in relation to the cable and thus make any steering corrections necessary to keep the ship on a course directly above the cable.

It aided ships moving into harbors in thick weather.

TRUE TODAY

Sir Walter Scott said: The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore that need aid have a right to ask it from their fellow-men; and no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL—Injuries received when a Detroit automobile collided with a horse-drawn wagon during a hayride party on the outskirts of Windsor, Ont., have proven fatal to Stella Martin. Miss Martin's back was broken in the accident.

For Man And Beast

Vitamin Pills Snatched By Husky Dog On Muskox Expedition

Mukluk, the lean, hungry husky who gobbled 1,000 vitamin pills during the recent Muskox Arctic expedition, is doing fine "thank you" and so far the only effect of his debauch is a new luxuriance to his gray and white coat.

A defence headquarters spokesman gave the first official version as to how Mukluk got next to the vitamin pills.

He said a snowmobile overturned near Baker Lake on the outward stretch of the long 3,100-mile trek. The 1,000 fish oil vitamin pills—emergency ration for the five-man crew of the vehicle—spilled into the snow.

Mukluk's keen nostrils picked up the fish odor and in less time than he takes to tell it he devoured the lot.

When the snowmobile was righted and before it continued the journey, the crew were given a new supply of vitamin pills—shared out by the crews of other snowmobiles.

Ready To Serve

Food Cooked And Then Frozen Is Used On British Airways

"Frood"—newest twist in airways catering— has been described in detail. It is food cooked ready for serving and then frozen in storage in planes.

"Frood" was served to passengers on some British liners in January.

Passengers eating pommes boulangere, French beans and chocolate bavorois seldom realize the dishes were cooked many months before in some cases.

Every item is cooked, frozen, and heated separately to avoid cixing entree and dessert.

RADAR GREAT HELP

Radar aids used on airborne operations have helped the R.A.F. to deliver twenty-one million newspapers and nearly fifteen hundred tons of mail and other freight to British forces in Europe in the last six months. In fog or bad visibility bundles of newspapers or mail have been dropped "blind" with perfect accuracy by radar apparatus.

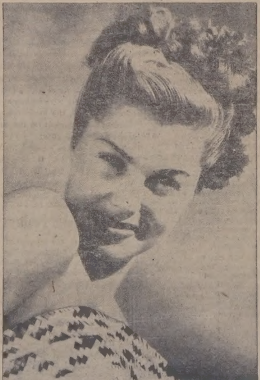
eter can lift a load of three tons.

A nylon rope a half-inch in diam-

Cleans as it Polishes

O-Cedar FURNITURE POLISH

SAVES WORK
USE IT IN YOUR DAILY DUSTING



SWIMMING KEEPS ESTHER WILLIAMS THIS WAY—Esther Williams, one of the glamour girls of the screen, attributes her good health and looks to swimming which she does each day. It also accounts for her figure.

HEALTH SANATORIA

Atomic Ovens Could Be Made Usable According To Scientists

The atomic ovens, or piles as scientists call them because their bulk is mainly a pile of graphite bricks, are likely to become health sanatoria.

All that is necessary to make their rays available for treatment of disease is to cut parts through the massive concrete walls shielding the piles at Hanford, Washington, or to arrange similar openings in the piles of smaller dimensions at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Ardennes, Ill., and elsewhere.

The methods are told in the bulletin of the atomic scientists of Chicago. The Hanford piles are great cubes of graphite surrounded and covered by walls of concrete about three feet thick. These walls confine radio-active rays equal to hundreds of tons of radium, and neutron rays equal to thousands of great cyclotrons.

The rays issuing through a port cut in a wall could be fatal to anyone standing at the port just as were the flash radio-active rays that killed Japanese at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Possibly the rays issuing through a single port would be more intense than those that have been available in all the hospitals of the world, if all could be placed together.

This true death ray would be made harmless by what the radiologists call filters. These are plates of steel, aluminum, lead and other materials that filter the energies down to the dosage that physicians would want to use.

Many patients could be treated at one time, since the quantity and intensity of rays is sufficient to fill many channels, one for each person.

In this way, for the first time, the rays of radium and X-rays would become really cheap. And for the first time there would be a large supply of neutron rays, not given off by radium.

He Was Told

Story Of The Resolute Woman And The Station Agent

"When does the next train that stops at Manchester leave here?" asked the resolute widow at the booking-office window.

"You'll have to wait four hours, ma'am."

"I think not."

"Well, maybe you know better than I do, ma'am."

"Yes, sir, and maybe you know better than I do whether I am expecting to travel on that train myself or whether I am inquiring for a relative that's visiting at my house and wanted me to call here and ask about it to save her the trouble, because she's packing up her things and expects to take that train herself and not me; and she'll have to do the waiting and not me; and maybe you think it's your business to stand there and try to instruct people about things they know as well as you do, if not better, and perhaps, you'll learn some day to give people civil answers when they ask you civil questions; young man, my opinion is you won't!"

With a gasp: "Yes, ma'am."

Northern Survey

Look For Hydro Power Sites And Mining Fields

Canada's vast and only partly-explored northland, scene of the recently-concluded Muskox expedition, will be the scene this summer of a concentrated attack by aerial camera.

An 11-plane R.C.A.F. photographic unit will undertake aerial mapping of 1,000,000 square miles of the barren, windswept land for "purposes of defence" and to spot new hydro power sites, possible mining fields and gather data on the little-known courses of watersheds.

Much of the 3,100-miles route covered by the combined army-R.C.A.F. Muskox trek will be mapped and among other objectives will be definite location of many geographical features of the sub-Arctic and Arctic.

Plenty To Read

People In Germany Have Many Newspapers And Some Magazines

There are today 90 newspapers in the four occupation zones in Germany, Allied officials disclose. In Berlin there are 13 daily newspapers and a number of magazines, with a combined circulation of about 4,500,000.

In the Soviet zone there are 30 with a circulation of 4,500,000, in the British zone there are 12 papers with a circulation of 3,500,000, and there are 12 newspapers in the American area with a circulation of 3,500,000, and there are eight newspapers in the French region which have 8,500,000 readers.

SELECTED

RECIPES

GRAPE-NUTS PUFF PUDDING

1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar or honey
2 egg yolks, well beaten
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons Grape-Nuts
1 cup milk
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Add lemon rind to butter; add sugar gradually, creaming well. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly; then add lemon juice. Add flour, Grape-Nuts, and milk, mixing well. Fold in egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish and place in pan of hot water. Bake in slow oven (325 deg. F.) 1 hour and 15 minutes. When done, pudding will have sponge crust on top and custard below. Serve cold with cream. Makes six servings.

A SWALLOWING TIME

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Several years ago Chako, the hippopotamus, died at Auckland zoo—after swallowing a tennis ball. Recently his son, Dinizulu, died at Auckland zoo—after swallowing a cricket ball.

"I fought off a pack of hungry shoppers to bag this package of crisp, crunchy, delicious Grape-Nuts Flakes!"

"Bravo, Sir Archibald! And I'd believe you if you said you fought through a jungle full of lions for that malty-rich, sweet-as-a-nut flavor of Post's Grape-Nuts Flakes!"

"And of course, Gentlemen, we must remember that Grape-Nuts Flakes are not only marvellously delicious—they supply carbohydrates for energy; proteins for muscle; phosphorus for teeth and bones; iron for the blood; and other food essentials."

"Those two golden grains wheat and malted barley are combined in Grape-Nuts Flakes. They're specially blended, baked and toasted for flavor, crispness, easy digestion."

"Let us repair to the breakfast room and shoot a giant economy package."

United Europe

Mr. Churchill's Plea Is Not Likely To Be Answered

Mr. Churchill's plea for a "United States of Europe"—a doctrine preached by the late Aristide Briand—is not likely to be answered in our time. Man has come a long way from the age of tribal chief; he has not yet reached the stage where races, nationalities, castes and creeds can be merged into a political whole.

The United States is often pointed to as an example of what is possible in the way of unity. But union in the United States—it once had to be preserved at the cost of a frightful civil war—was achieved through the powerful cement of a common language, through people with basic beliefs in common institutions. There is no such cement in Europe, with its multiplicity of languages, its racial animosities rooted in centuries, its conflicting political ideas.

Mr. Churchill's ideal does credit to his heart; preached by one with a deep sense of history, it also challenges thought. Yet it is not possible to look over the world today, with all with wrath, and hold that the ideal will be realized in our day. A century hence, perhaps, it will be different, with men understanding that only by forgetting things that came out of the cave can civilization go on; for the moment the best of unity within our reach would seem to be the United Nations, puny though that institution is showing itself to be.—St. Catharines Standard.

Made Good Critic

Princess Elizabeth Thinks Many Children's Books Are Too Difficult

LONDON. — Princess Elizabeth turned literary critic for the benefit of modern children who she said, were being treated "as small adults" by authors of children's books.

In the course of a tour of inspection at the National Book League's Exhibition of children's books, the Princess commented to an official "how very advanced and difficult they (the books) were for the children."

She remarked on the good condition of the used books in the displaying adding "I think it's because they (the children) did not look at them at all."

The Heiress Presumptive and Princess Margaret Rose evidenced particular interest in books in the collection which had belonged to their father, the King, and their grandmother, Queen Mary.

"I wonder if granny read them all," Princess Elizabeth remarked.

One book belonging to their father was the only volume in the show written in Welsh. It was inscribed "Presented to Albert from Papa".

Condensed Writing

Having A Bad Effect On The Reading Habits Of The People

A really valuable piece of writing, whether it be fiction or fact, long or short, is not really capable of condensation. The author has probably condensed and rewritten it many times already. Each sentence and paragraph left has a definite place and serves a definite purpose. It cannot be removed without injuring the whole.

As a result, the condensed version is usually not only condensed, but mutilated. Condensations of this kind all too often give the reader a wholly distorted idea of what the author was really trying to say.

Even more serious is the effect which these condensed versions are having on the reading habits of the people. They tend to destroy appreciation for full-length books, pamphlets and magazine articles. If content with condensations they miss a great deal of pleasure and many stimulating ideas. Their mental horizon is correspondingly narrowed.—Edmonton Journal.

VISITED LABORATORIES

Queen Mary and Princess Elizabeth visited the research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Wembley, Northwest London, and in a darkened room viewed the latest types of radar equipment and replicas of experiments that led to fluorescent lighting.

Highway Hazards

Many Violent Deaths Occur In The Madness For Speed

Every year Canada and the United States receive a terrific shock when statistics of violent deaths on the continent's highways are made public. We pride ourselves on the strides made in transportation, yet in our search after speed thousands are killed annually.

A nation-wide traffic safety campaign which will run until the end of June commences in Canada this week. Great emphasis will be placed on observing speed regulations, driving carefully in cities, stopping at dangerous intersections, giving correct signals, and so on. This is all to the good, and strict enforcement of any violations is definitely needed.

But traffic safety is more than that. The mechanical condition of the automobile is a major factor in causing accidents, and this has been accentuated by the fact that most cars on the road are several years older, and are running on far poorer tires, than would be the case in normal times. Poor brakes, faulty headlights, worn tires—all these can contribute to serious death-dealing accidents.

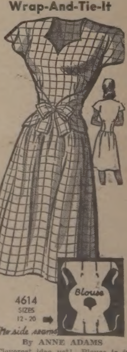
Until new cars and tires are available in greater supply, motorists should consider it a grave responsibility to make sure that their cars are in the best mechanical condition possible. A complete check-up should be made by every driver before he moves on to the crowded summer highways where Death is a ghostly passenger in every vehicle.—St. Catharines Standard.

Made-Over Clothes

Small Part Of Princess Elizabeth's Wardrobe Is New

The London Daily Mail, commenting on the costume of the Princess Elizabeth when she attended the Hurst Park races with the King recently, stated that she wore blue serge coat, blue hat and veil. It goes on to state that the Princess suffers from the lack of clothing ration coupons, as does everyone else. She possesses few clothes specially made for her. Most of her wardrobe was originally her mother's and has been altered to suit her.

Wrap-And-Tie-It



By ANNE ADAMS

Cleverest idea yet! Blouse is just one flat piece! Pull it over your head, wrap to the front, and tie in a perky bow at waist. Pattern 4614 has separate dirndl skirt.

Pattern 4614 comes in misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16, frock, 2¾ yds. 39-inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY BRITISH SHIPYARDS IS REMARKABLE

United Kingdom Shipbuilders Are Ahead Of The Rest Of The World

Merchant vessels under construction in United Kingdom shipyards at the end of March reached 1,676,104 tons—double the corresponding tonnage at the end of 1938, and the highest figure recorded since June 1922. The total tonnage of Merchant vessels under construction abroad was 1,580,823 tons, so that United Kingdom shipbuilders are ahead of the rest of the world by a considerable margin.

Details of this remarkable achievement by British shipyards are contained in Lloyds' register of shipbuilding returns, published on May 1st.

The returns show that the United States is next in order of importance to Britain, with 587,278 tons (35.3% of the United Kingdom figure). Sweden follows with 205,015 tons (12.2%), Italy 156,190 tons (9.3%), Holland 141,915 tons (8.4%), Spain, 110,974 tons (6.6%) and Belgium 104,940 tons (6.3%) and Denmark, 103,905 tons (6.2%).

In March this year Britain completed 71,000 tons of shipping and laid down a further 135,000 gross tons. For the first three months of the year 248,000 tons were completed and 357,000 tons laid down.

To make posible this vastly increased shipbuilding programme—the success of which is closely linked with the progress of the United Kingdom export drive—nearly 230,000 people are today employed in United Kingdom shipbuilding and repairing yards. This represents an increase of nearly 60% on the pre-war figure of 145,000.

When at the end of the war Britain began the switchover to civilian production for the home and overseas markets, a shortage of shipping was revealed as one of the main handicaps to all-out expansion of the export trade. The rapidity with which this obstacle is being overcome is reflected both in the new shipbuilding figures and in the latest United Kingdom trade returns.

Operator Kept Busy

Hundreds Of Soldiers Patronized Famous Tattooist's Shop In London

London Letter in the Ottawa Journal, says: Just over Waterloo Bridge, incidentally one of the most graceful landmarks in modern London, on the Surrey side of the river, is a famous tattooist's shop. Passers-by who are strange to the locality invariably pause to admire the photographs in the window of elaborate designs neatly and artistically executed on the human form divine by the craftsman's busy needles.

During the war he had a boom period. Any number of stalwart American GI's and Canadians flocked to his studio to be "done", and the most popular device of all was a rose with the word "Mother" below it. Hundreds of muscular forearms wearing that design are now back in U.S.A. and Canada.

One GI had a portrait of Winston tatooed on a bald spot on his head. Even now that most of the overseas warriors have gone home, the Waterloo shop is kept busy.

To Relieve Famine

Measures Must Be Taken To Increase Exportable Supplies

In an attempt to place Canadian wheat in overseas positions early enough to alleviate famine conditions in Europe and Asia, Canada, from the first of the crop year up to the end of March, has exported well over a million bushels a day of wheat and flour equivalent. Exports to March 31, 1946, since August 1, 1945, are estimated at 258 million bushels, compared with 175 million bushels for the corresponding period of 1945. Under this strain, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, visible supplies have dwindled and the Government has announced programs calculated to bring into visible supply every bushel of wheat which can be safely spared from farms. Included in those programs are measures intended to conserve wheat already visible and thus increase exportable supplies.

Geese are the cheapest class of poultry to keep. In the summer they will find their own living on good pasture, eight geese requiring as much as one horse.

The Loyalist Migration

Many Hardships Encountered By Those Who Came To Canada In The Early Days

Today the United Empire Loyalists mark the annual commemoration of the great influx of loyalists into Canada during the American War of Independence.

By the thousands, men, women and children flooded into the Canadian wilderness, brought here by their loyalty to the King and the British system. Many of them had suffered severe persecution and arrived destitute, having lost all their possessions. Others fared better, but on the whole the people who arrived in Canada were faced with the prospect of starting life anew in a sparsely-settled country, with few material possessions.

The government planned to settle many of them along the north shore of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, from the Quebec boundary to the Bay of Quinte, and this area has since become recognized as the main U.E.L. home. Surveyors were sent into the new territory and during the winter of 1783-84 the land was divided into townships and laid out in plots.

In assigning lands to the new settlers, the government followed a policy of keeping men from the same regiments and families from the same districts together, as far as possible. In 1783 and 1784 they moved into their new district in what amounted to practically exile after their life in the more densely populated New England states. A glimpse of the feeling of these people is caught in the words of the grandmother of Sir Leonard Tilley who said: "Such a feeling of loneliness came over me that, although I had not shed a tear through all the war, I sat down on the damp moss with my baby in my lap and cried."

The Loyalists faced huge obstacles bravely with resolution, as they fashioned for themselves new homes and communities out of the wilderness. They made a lasting, immeasurable contribution to Canada's religious, political and economic development, and their courageous spirit might well be an example to Canadians today as they face grave national and international problems.—St. Catharines Standard.

Floating Airstrip

A Wartime Discovery Of Great Potential Value

The floating airstrip, a wartime discovery of great potential value to peace-time aviation, is the direct development of an experiment carried out 25 years ago by a young sapper officer in India.

The test began at the headquarters of King George V's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners when Captain D. W. R. Walker designed a bridge of floating planks. Laid across a deep, swiftly-flowing canal, it was able to take the weight of a moving vehicle.

The "floating mat" principle was advanced a stage further in 1939 with the incorporation of canvas in its design. Vehicles could stop in midstream. By 1941 it had been adopted for use by the Indian Army.

It was not until 1945 that the principle was successfully applied to aircraft. The young sapper, now Colonel Walker, R.E., and his plans were rigorously tested by the Royal Engineers and the Royal Navy at Lamlash on the River Clyde, Scotland. Not only did "CLOVER", as the "floating airstrip" was called, enable aircraft to take off and land on water, but its sturdy design enabled it to withstand the roughest conditions.

INFORMATION WANTED

Harking back to the days when quite a number of tramps rode the railway trains, a woman who used to live near the water tank recalls one unkempt individual who grew talkative while sitting on the back porch eating a lunch she had given him.

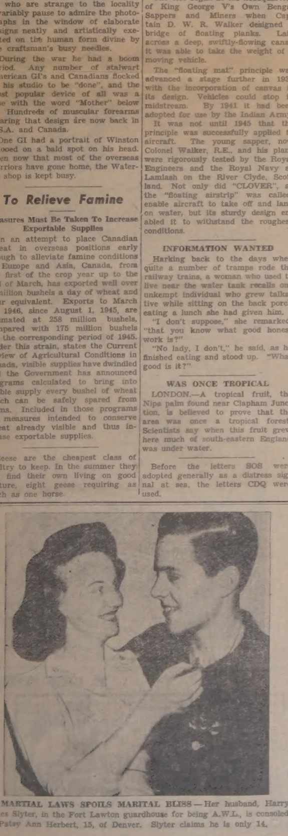
"I don't suppose," she remarked, "that you know what good honest work is?"

"No lady, I don't," he said, as he finished eating and stood up. "What good is it?"

WAS ONCE TROPICAL

LONDON.—A tropical fruit, the Nipa palm found near Clapham Junction, is believed to prove that the area was once a tropical forest. Scientists say when this fruit grew here much of south-eastern England was under water.

Before the letters SOS were adopted generally as a distress signal at sea, the letters CDQ were used.



MARTIAL LAWS SPOILS MARITAL BLISS — Her husband, Harry James Slyter, in the Fort Lawton guardhouse for being A.W.L., is consoled by Patsy Ann Herbert, 15, of Denver. Slyter claims he is only 14.

FIRST MARRIAGE AND "MY ONLY ONE"—ANN — Ann Miller, dancing lady of the screen, who was recently married to Reese Llewelyn Milner. This is Ann's first marriage and "'twill be my only one," says she.

Secret Of The Deep

Discover An Oceanic Layer In The Pacific

A new secret of the deep—a hitherto-unknown oceanic layer suspended betwen the surface and floor of the Pacific—has been discovered by the United States Navy.

Discovery of the layer of water, apparently containing suspended material which renders it denser than water immediately above and below it, has raised the possibility that similar phenomena may exist in other oceans.

The significance of such a new feature in oceanography is not yet clear, because the layer's characterstics have not been fully determined. But studies are planned to determine whether there is any military significance.

Existence of the layer, 300 miles wide and found from 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the Paific surface off the California coast, was detected by navy scientists while testing special "Sonar" equipment during the war.

"Sonar" is a technique designed to detect and locate distant objects through the use of sound waves beamed out to be "echoed" back by the obstruction they may encounter.

Research men found that the oceanic layer returned an underwater echo similar to, but not so strong as, that received from the ocean floor.

Speculation has been advanced that the echoes may be reflected by colloidal material suspended within the layer, or by minute marine life, such as plankton, a food of certain fish. Still another theory is that gas bubbles from marine life within the layer may cause the reflection.

One characteristic of the new layer is that it changes its depth every 24 hours. It rises several hundred feet toward the surface each evening and sinks to greater depths in the morning.

Fishing In North

Over Two Million Pounds Of Whitefish And Trout Caught At Great Slave Lake

Fisheries Minister Bridges announced an increased catch limit of 2,500,000 pounds of whitefish and trout, dressed weight, for the summer fishing season on Great Slave Lake.

Under the special regulations governing fishing in the Northwest Territories, he also announced a winter catch limit of 1,000,000 pounds for 1946-1947. If the summer catch does not reach the limit set, an increase would be permitted in the winter catch.

Brought into production last summer as a result of investigations of the lake's possibilities, Great Slave Lake provided some 40 to 50 fishermen with a catch of 1,205,000 pounds of dressed whitefish and trout in 1945, Mr. Bridges said.

Rare Stamps

Interest Is Taken In Stamp Auction In Toronto

More than $16,000 worth of rare stamps were traded and one sold for $1,600 at the first Canadian public dealers' stamp auction held in Toronto.

Many of the bids on the stamps offered for sale were by mail, including the $1,600 one. Buyers in Great Britain, Cuba and British Columbia bid at the auction in this manner.

The highest purchase price on one day was paid for a 12-penny brownish-black stamp, printed in 1850. A similar one sold for $400.

The scarcest Canadian stamp is to be offered for sale. It is known as the five-cent Connell from New Brunswick and was printed in 1860. Only 25 are believed to be in existence.

Youngest of the buyers at the auction was 15-year-old Bill Simpson of Toronto, who has been an enthusiast since he was seven years of age and a collector since 12.

PREFER NEWSPAPERS

As an indication of the reliance of the public on newspapers, a consumer survey in Houston, Texas, revealed that 75 per cent. of the families depend on newspaper advertising when making family purchases.

"Candy" in India is a weight, equivalent to 500 pounds. 2674

Canada's North

Scientists Of Other Countries Would Like To Explore It

"If we don't explore the Canadian Arctic, other countries, eager for scientific knowledge will," said Col. J. F. Wilson in an illustrated address, "Exercise Musk-Ox" at a meeting in the lecture hall of the National Museum in Ottawa.

He explained that Northern Canada has less people and is less known than many fabled spots of isolation, such as "Darkest Africa" and interior Tibet. "There has been a tendency in the press to exaggerate the military and international aspects of this exercise," he said.

A series of films and slides were shown consisting of chance shots, pictures of the group reaching the Arctic, and Springtime conditions, the latter describing how the men built a raft of logs and gas drums to ferry their equipment across the Nelson River. An amphibian machine known as an "American weasel" was used to pull the raft back and forth across the river.

Col. Wilson said he had received many inquiries as to when a complete report of the expedition would be published and replied "it will be available as soon as all information is collected and compiled."

"Many lessons have been learned from Exercise Musk-Ox," he said, and cited the following as examples: Study of the movement of ice sheets across the Continent; radio reception, deepness of the ice fields; navigation, information on weather forecasting; and testing of various products. Col. Wilson made no comments on the future of Musk-Ox, and said "This is practically the 'swan song' for my military service in Canada."

Sacrificing More

Britain Takes Another Cut To Help Out Food Situation

Not many weeks ago it was suggested that those in America who urged that Britain cut down on her consumption of wheat still further were making an ill-fitting proposal.

We stand by that. But Britain has taken up the suggestion, despite the fact she has no more than enough to eat as it is. Bread rationing as a formal program has not been instituted, but the sizes of standard loaves have been reduced with no cut in the price. But that is not all. The cheese ration has been sliced from three to two ounces per week, while beer production has been curtailed once again.—Montreal Star.

Retrieve Metal

Magnet Picks Up Metal From Ontario Highways

Highways may yet prove profitable steel and iron producing areas.

On a single run, the Department of Highways' magnetic nail-picker gleaned 69 pounds of metal on No. 2 Highway between Hamilton and Brantford, and 42 pounds from the Queen Elizabeth Way between Burlington and Stoney Creek.

Equipped with two large magnets a few inches above the road, the machine has even picked up car jacks.

TELLS EVERYTHING

David Olson, engineer at the Bofors factory in Stockholm, Sweden, constructed a clock which tells the time, gives the course and rising and setting positions of the sun and moon, shows dusk and dawn, phases of the moon, the year, month, week, date and day of the week, movements of the firmament, exact hour in different parts of the world, and even registers the changes caused by leap year.

DRILL FOR OIL

Oil drilling along the Alaska highway in the vicinity of Fort Nelson is to be undertaken immediately by a United States oil concern which has large holdings in the area, it was learned. A drilling party left Edmonton by plane to open the test drilling program.

The colon and semicolon were first used in English punctuation in the 16th century.

---

among the first products advertised in newspapers.

Some Of The Signs

Courtesy And Cleanliness Doing Much To Restore Old London

Stuart Underhill, Canadian Press staff writer, tells us that London clutches eagerly at any sign of a return to normal and paint-pots and politeness are hailed as the latest indications that times are returning to their pre-war tempo.

More and more shopfronts are being brightened up with glossy trims, though at present they chiefly serve to accentuate the down-at-heel shabbiness of their neighbors. Brick bomb shelters are slowly being crushed and eliminated from the streets and new building painfully emerges from the rubble of homes and offices.

The courtesy campaign has its loudest champions in London transports, which controls the city's huge transportation system. Bus conductors and drivers are exhorted to mind their p's and q's in public, and admiring letters from passengers are given due publicity.

This love-feast reached its climax with the company announcing that regular passengers who behave nicely are to have their reward. London transport will write them congratulatory letters.

This isn't to say that Londoners have adopted a hat-tipping, after-you attitude universally; there's still plenty of pushing in the underground and bus queues, and leather-lunged conductors still bellow their brusque orders.

Queues, which are still so prevalent, are notorious places for frayed tempers; although sometimes the resignation of shoppers and shopkeepers alike carries them beyond tantrums. Thus overwhelmed was the butcher's queue confronted by the notice:

"No sausages. No offal. No bones. Don't tell me last week's meat was tough. I know."

But warm spring weather has done much to soothe irritated nerves and shattered walls and rubble heaps lose some of their depressing starkness as nearby trees burst into leaf.

Science And Survival

The Relation Of Atomic Energy And World Government

A pamphlet issued by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs discusses the relation of atomic energy and world government. It observes that the problem of atomic energy stands and will stand for years to come in the centre of all technical, social and international problems.

On the technical side the world faces a revolution much greater than that brought about by the advent of electric power. The vision of atomic power and of complicated factories run by control machinery only, involves nothing less than a social revolution. Its end may see the working class dwindling to an extremely small proportion of the population.

On the international scale the results and compromises achieved may mean the difference, says the pamphlet, "between life and death, not of one nation alone but of our entire planet."

The author of the pamphlet is Dr. Leopold Infeld, noted Polish physicist and mathematician, formerly a collaborator of Einstein and now professor of applied mathematics at the University of Toronto.—Ottawa Citizen.

Wandering Willie

Character That Was Immortalized By Sir Walter Scott

CASTLE DOUGLAS, England.—Historians gathered at a ceremony in the churchyard of Twynholm in Kirkcudbrightshire honored the memory of "Wandering Willie", who was immortalized in Sir Walter Scott's book "Redgauntlet".

Researches had shown that 136 years ago a Welsh soldier, his wife and five children, while on a journey from Ireland, took shelter in a gravel pit near Castle Douglas. During the night the pit bank collapsed and the entire family was buried alive.

The churchyard stone described the father as a minstrel. Glasgow Galloway Association studies have shown that the soldier was the prototype of Scott's character. A tablet recording the facts has been placed at the grave.

An Accurate Table

Adult Height Of Growing Child Can Now Be Predicted

A table said to predict with "amazing accuracy" the adult height of growing children has been developed by Dr. Nancy Bayley, research associate in the University of California's Child Welfare Institute.

The forecasting method utilizes X-ray pictures of the joints in combination with sets of figures based on examination of many growing children. It was devised not so much to predict the height of normal individuals as to aid surgeons in bone operations to equalize leg lengths, and to guide physicians in treating glands which may influence height.

RETIRES FROM ACTIVE ARMY

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. P. Bradbrooke, of Regina, Sask., former officer commanding the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, has retired from the Active Army, National Defence Headquarters announced. Lieut.-Col. Bradbrooke served earlier in the war as general staff officer with the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade and recently has been specially employed.

THAT TIRED FEELING

This is a wonderful age for those who are born tired. An improved wheelbarrow has two wheels with caterpillar treads which climb bumps with the minimum pushing. And there's a new stoop-saving contrivance on which a field hand may lie comfortably while being carried across a field to gather such low-borne items as melons, cucumbers, strawberries and potatoes.

SURE LEGACY IS HOAX—Elmer G. Lloyd, the war veteran of Saint John, N.B., who announced that he had inherited $100,000, is now convinced that the whole thing is a hoax put over by a slick operator seeking a share of his sizable war gratuity. Lloyd's attorney has contacted the Boston law firm of Rabb and Rabb, who were supposed to be represented by the visitor, and it turns out that the man who purported to be their representative is in fact a complete stranger. Embarrassed in the early stages by publicity that went with the alleged estate of $100,000 left him by Fred Streed, wealthy Maine farmer and lumberman, Lloyd today is rather glad of the general fuss. He figures that the publicity scared off the so-called lawyer.

Covers Greenland

Famous Ice Cap Said To Be 1,000 Feet In Depth

Greenland's famous ice cap covers the entire interior of this the largest island in the world. Spreading over an area estimated at nearly 700,000 square miles, it averages a depth of 1,000 feet or more. This vast, desolate mass, rising in places to altitudes of 10,000 feet, has been called the world's biggest iceberg factory breaking off at the fjord line each year into thousands of great bergs.

Only along the rim of open coast land is human habitation possible, says the National Geographic Society. There some 16,000 Eskimos and a few hundred Danes, chiefly officials, traders, missionaries and teachers, now live.

Despite their remote Arctic location (winter in Greenland often finds the temperature 50 to 60 degrees below zero), the walrus-hunting, blubber-loving islanders have undergone considerable modernization in the last few decades. In many settlements, visitors report the old stone igloos have given way to wooden homes, from which comes the sound of tuned-in radios and playing phonographs. Stores sell city clothes, high rubber boots, imported food delicacies and other products of the outside world.

In normal times Greenland exports chiefly seal oil, furs, fish products, eiderdown and cryolite, an aluminum-containing mineral valuable also in the manufacturing process by which the vital airplane material of aluminum is obtained. In return it buys such things as foodstuffs, including canned goods and biscuits, tobacco, medicines, lumber, hardware and other manufactured goods.

Popular Commentator

John Fisher Speaks To An Assembly Of Students At Ottawa

John Fisher, popular commentator, spoke to an assembly of 1,100 students at the Ottawa Technical High School.

In his inimitable manner, Mr. Fisher took the attentive students on an imaginary observation tour across Canada, highlighting for them the newest technological processes and scientific developments, including the operations of radar and television.

It is Mr. Fisher's purpose to instil into his listeners a deep and abiding faith in Canada and in all that it should mean to them. The theme which he stressed was: "Observe the other fellow's viewpoint; he may be right."—Ottawa Citizen.

CANADIAN HORSES FOR FRANCE

With special compartments built into her hold to carry her equine cargo, the cargo freight Elm Park cleared Montreal for Rouen, France, with 335 horses purchased in Canada by the French mission to help supplant those slaughtered by the Germans during the war.

UNITED KINGDOM WANT SHIPMENTS OF EGGS INCREASED

Large Quantities Of Shell Eggs Are Wanted For The Next Two Years

Poultrymen now have an idea of what the next two years hold in store for them, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. The United Kingdom wants increased quantities of Canadian shell eggs. The current contract which expires on December 31, 1946 will be extended to cover 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs and 5,000 tons of dried eggs in 1947 (a total of about 86.1 million dozen eggs) at current basic prices. The United Kingdom is to furnish to Canada by the autumn of 1946 (preferably by October) an indication of the requirements of eggs in shell and in dried or frozen form during 1948.

Shell eggs are to be shipped during the months of September to May 15, 1947 inclusive, and more especially during the months from October to December, inclusive. Owing to the difficulties in handling supplies in the United Kingdom during the summer months, Canada was requested to cease shipments of shell eggs by May 15, 1947, diverting the summer surplus to the production of sugar-dried eggs.

Agricultural Expert

Passing Of W. D. Albright Of The Beaverlodge Experimental Station

W. D. Albright, who less than a year ago retired on superannuation as superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, Alberta, after 30 years' association with the Experimental Farms Service, died recently. For many years he had been one of the outstanding officials in the Peace River district, and from his extensive knowledge of agriculture in Northern Canada made many valuable contributions towards agricultural progress in Northern Alberta and the North West Territories.

He was born in South Cayuga, Ont., in 1881. At the Ontario Agricultural College he won the Governor General's prize for general efficiency. After leaving the O.A.C., he was appointed assistant editor of the Maritime Farmer at Sussex, N.B., and two years later became associate editor of the Farmer's Advocate at London, Ont., where he remained for over eight years. In the early part of the century he went pioneering with his wife and child in the upper Peace River region, eventually establishing a progressive frontier farm at Beaverlodge, which later became a Dominion Experimental Station and a centre of agricultural activity in Northern Alberta. His passing removes a man highly respected by all who knew him, and is a loss to the industry with which he was an active and constructive worker.

There's A Reason

But Farmers Not To Blame For Scarcity Of Help

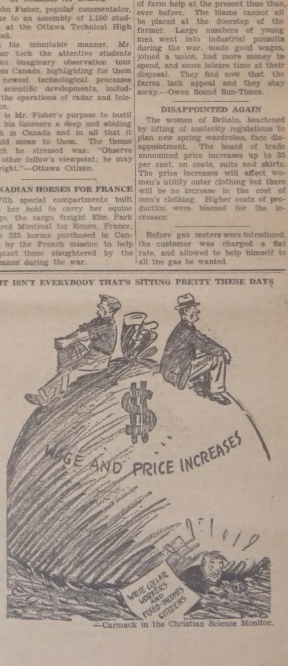
Most farmers know that in these days they will be expected to pay higher wages for their help than ever before, and they do not object to this, so long as the help is satisfactory. Living conditions on farms are vastly improved in recent years; farmers are more generous with regard to time off, and privileges are more numerous. Reports are, however, that there is a greater scarcity of farm help at the present time than ever before. The blame cannot all be placed at the doorstep of the farmer. Large numbers of young men went into industrial pursuits during the war, made good wages, joined a union, had more money to spend, and more leisure time at their disposal. They find now that the farms lack appeal and they stay away.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

DISAPPOINTED AGAIN

The women of Britain, heartened by lifting of austerity regulations to plan new spring wardrobes, face disappointment. The board of trade announced price increases up to 35 per cent. on coats, suits and skirts. The price increases will affect women's utility outer clothing but there will be no increase in the cost of men's clothing. Higher costs of production were blamed for the increases.

Before gas meters were introduced, the customer was charged a flat rate, and allowed to help himself to all the gas he wanted.

IT ISN'T EVERYBODY THAT'S SITTING PRETTY THESE DAYS



LABOR
INDUSTRY
$
WAGE AND PRICE INCREASES
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS AND FIXED-INCOME CITIZENS

—Carmack in the Christian Science Monitor.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The fisheries laboratory at Lowestoft, England, has borrowed a vessel from the Admiralty to carry out research in the southern North Sea.

Seven veteran Sunday School members at Liverpool, England, aged between 88 and 90, have been awarded medals for long and faithful service.

Saving of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of coal by housewives pulled Britain through the winter, D. R. Grenfell, a former mines minister, said.

The South African government in a wheat conservation measure has prohibited the serving of bread in any public place between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery says he will publish his book, "Normandy to the Baltic", but not immediately, because "it's far too early yet."

When the first strawberries of the season appeared on the London market they priced at three pence (about six cents) a berry, the supply disappeared within an hour.

A club where visitors from the dominions and colonies may stay in London is to be provided by the Victoria League as a memorial to servicemen who fell during the war.

Canada, the Dominican Republic, Iceland and the United Kingdom have completed their contributions to UNRRA, Prime Minister Mackenzie King informed the commons recently.

The British Government announced a reduction in the weight of the standard loaf of bread from two pounds to 1¾ pounds, without any alteration in price. This, it was stated, would save 12½ per cent. of the flour used in its manufacture.

Dr. J. W. C. Wand, Bishop of London, has dedicated a memorial plaque in the Chapel of St. George's Hospital to the memory of the Duke of Kent, killed in an air crash in 1942. The Duke was president of the hospital from 1923 to 1943.

A War Mystery

Nobody Knows Why Nazi U-Boats Evaded Halifax So Long

Many peoples have wondered why Nazi U-Boats waited so late in the war to attack shipping, by mines and torpedoes, off Halifax Harbor. From the first day of the war this harbor was a major port where rich prizes in shipping and cargo passed in and out. It seems obvious that the area just beyond the harbor-mouth would be a natural hunting-ground for the U-boats, but little activity was noted until 1943 and after.

Some light on the mystery appears in the evidence of Grand Admiral Doenitz before the Tribunal at Nuernberg. Doenitz, who directed Nazi Germany's U-boat operations, told the court that he wanted to sow minefields off Halifax early in the war, but that Hitler would not allow it.

Hitler's reasons did not arise from any tenderness, but from the practical desire to avoid anything which might provoke the United States.

* * *

That evidence, however, leaves unexplained the absence of enemy attacks in the Halifax area after Pearl Harbor. When the United States entered the war, Doenitz' U-boats launched an offensive against shipping in the Western Atlantic. Beaches on Florida, New Jersey, and Long Island were black with oil from torpedoed ships. Watchers in the Carolinas saw ships explode in smoke and flame within a stone's-throw of the coast.

Yet, even then the U-boats paid scant heed to the constant flow of traffic in and out of Halifax Harbor. Here was an opportunity to destroy precious shipping and precious supplies. It was a double opportunity, since ships which escaped attack on this side would be again vulnerable as they reached the narrower waters leading to ports in the United Kingdom.

Concentrated attention on Halifax approaches, however, was not apparent until June, 1943. In that month a convoy escort force reported enemy mines off the harbor-mouth. Immediately augmented mine-sweeping forces went into action. Besides the regular minesweepers which had been plying back and forth daily, additional sweepers were taken off their escort duty and assigned to new flotillas.

Within 24 hours the sweepers cleared a channel 1,200 yards wide, permitting another convoy to sail, and within a few days more than 60 enemy mines were recovered or destroyed.

* * *

It was a varied force, but an effective one. It included ships new and old. There were Bangors (built for minesweeping, but used more frequently as escorts), converted trawlers, and former Norwegian "whale-chasers". Soon the ships were keeping tally of their own catches by means of distinctive funnel markings. One of them proudly displayed a record of 18 mines accounted for.

The mining operation proved to be of little value to the Germans. One 2,000-ton freighter was lost, and it was not only a straggler, astern of its convoy, but was four miles inside an area which the Navy had declared unsafe.

June, 1943, saw the first real effort directed at the Halifax approaches. other efforts followed. Merchant vessels and at least one naval ship were torpedoed, close by Sambro light vessel. But why the Nazis waited from December, 1941, until June, 1943, to hunt the convoys in the Halifax area remains a mystery.
—Halifax Herald.

Homogenization breaks up mechanically the butterfat content and disperses it evenly throughout the
Coffee, chocolate and tea were
milk.

PRISON REFORM

Crime Increases, But The Royal Commission's Report Lies Dormant

To get a clear picture of the crime situation in Canada it must be understood that there has been a steady increase for many years past.

If you will study the following figures, which are official, and then think of them as if they were your business results, you would be justified in buying yourself a new hat and perhaps a larger one.

Well, take a good look at them. First the growth in non-indictable offenses, which in most cases a fine would suffice: 1903—43,862; 1942—581,364.

Now look at the indictable offences which resulted in a man being sent to the penitentiary for two years or more: 1903—603; 1923—1,272; 1933—2,569; 1939—4,055.

Then there are those who went to prison for anything up to two years all but a day. 1903—4,545; 1923—8,541; 1933—22,913; 1938—32,231. The 1943 Canada Year Book says 64,168 admitted to our penitentiaries, prisons and reformatories in the year 1942.

There is the picture, a tragic one with no smile in it, and the only hat to be bought is a long cone shaped one.

The Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal made a number of recommendations to Ottawa suggesting very definite ways and means whereby this deadly increase in crime might be curbed, but our political leaders could not see, any popular appeal in the matter, one very highly placed man, who shall be nameless, said to Mr. R. Gordon Burgoyne, President of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal, "We did not invite them to break the law or go to prison, so I don't see what can be done about it."

The unrest among the prisoners came to a head in several places, with the result that there was rioting and burnings. Mr. Burgoyne was asked to go to Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries during the riots, which he did. Afterwards he interviewed some of the ring leaders personally, sending his findings to Ottawa. Public opinion was stirred, but soon the situation was forgotten except by those who were trying to improve conditions. These people in various centres of Canada, and especially in Montreal asked for a thorough investigation and the present government set up a Royal Commission to study the whole penal system of Canada, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault of Montreal with Mr. R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg and Mr. J. C. McRuer, K.C., of Toronto. They visited every Province of Canada, travelled to Britain and studied their penal system there, then to five other European countries, closing their studies by investigating some of the American institutions.

They did a splendid job for which Canadians should be grateful, and in the spring of 1938 presented their findings to the Minister of Justice in the form of a 418 page report. The report was passed by the Federal Parliament that year, but was blocked by the Senate, and the following year it was again presented and passed by both Houses. Since then it has been in the dog-house or somewhere else, for the splendid findings and recommendations have not been put into effect, except regarding the training of penitentiary guards. Twelve men under ex-Warden Colonel W. B. Megloughlin, were sent to England to be trained under their system.

The Minister of Justice was pressed to put some of these reform measures into use, but did not. Then came the war, and we are where we were 25 years ago in the matter of prison reformation. The requests of prison welfare workers from coast to coast have been ignored, for after all what does an annual turnover of 70,000 men and women in and out of our prisons matter? When will our leaders realize that it means a great deal in our Canadian community life to have these 70,000 returned to society better citizens than when they entered as a result of deliberate efforts to help them.

It must be a great disappointment to the three Commissioners to have their work pigeonholed, all the time knowing that the chance to help prisoners while in the penitentiaries grows less. This Report condemns in no uncertain terms many things that are still practiced and makes valuable suggestions and some very good fundamental recommendations.

Scientific Experiment

Nobel Prize Winner Plans To Change Coal Into Diamonds

Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Nobel prize winner, has proposed a "peaceful" atomic energy experiment to see whether coal could be changed into diamonds.

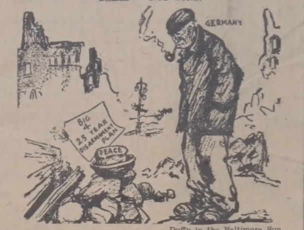
Joliot-Curie, who is France's high commissioner for atomic research, said the experiment could be conducted by drilling a tunnel into a granite mountain and filling it with coal.

He said the tunnel could be sealed —with an atom bomb inside—and then explode by remote control. Scientists, he said, could then observe the effect of the terrific heat and note any structural changes in the mineral.

ALBERTA COAL

Alberta will be glad to fill all the orders it can, provided its coal is carried east in closed cars so that it will not deteriorate and give our fuel another black eye. And Alberta probably wonders whether this will be the turning point in its long fight to persuade the Dominion to formulate a national coal policy. Alberta coal producers would appreciate some plan whereby they could be assured of sufficient orders from the east to keep our mines operating at full capacity the year round. So far, proposals to this end have been described in the east as "uneconomic".—Edmonton Journal.

"BREAD — NOT GUNS!"



—Duffy in the Baltimore Sun.

A Long Life

Scientist Believes 112 Years Is Limit Of Life Span

After some 40 years of study and research on the subject, Dr. Maurice Ernest said he is convinced that no one has ever lived longer than 112 years.

This opinion is based on hundreds of inquiries into claims of greater age, ranging from a savage in Bechuanaland to Zaro Aga, the toothless Turk who toured the United States about a decade ago.

A small, plump man, Dr. Ernest, bounced into the lobby of the Savoy Hotel with a springy step which has fooled other medical men into guessing his age at 51 or 52. Actually, he's 75 and so firmly convinced he will top 100 himself that he has founded a "centenarians' club" dedicated to helping people live that long or longer.

"Zaro Aga is a good case in point," said the doctor. "He was palmed off as 150 years old and had quite a profitable time in the United States. I hate to be a killjoy but all evidence indicates he was between 70 and 80 and probably closer to the former than the latter.

"You probably don't remember the Bechuanaland savage case, but officials there wrote, 'The Times' in London that he was guaranteed 140. I challenged them and instituted my own inquiries which showed he was the village magician and he thought up the age to confound credulous white administrators. He was fairly old, though—about 90."

Ernest said another bogus age claim is that attributed to the celebrated "Old Parr"—Thomas Parr, a Shropshire lad of the reign of Charles II, who was popularly believed to have reached 145.

"In that case it turned out that a local nobleman took Parr, who was close to 100, to London and faked the age, merely to curry favor with the King," Ernest said. "Similarly, that Suffolk gravestone which lists the dead occupant as 207 years old was actually the mistake of a semi-illiterate stonecutter who thought that was the proper way to write 27."

Ernest said women live longer than men and that all four cases of 110 and one of 112 authenticated by him have been women.

Ernest said his club includes people of all ages as active members with all persons reaching an authentic 100 becoming honorary members.

Recently he made 90-year-old George Bernard Shaw an honorary member because he's sure the Irish dramatist will reach a century. He received a Shavian letter stating: "You ought to call your club the Tercentenarian Club because we both know people would live to be at least 300 if they lived properly."

"That's true," Ernest commented, "as surely as we will have atomic energy, the day will come when people will live as long as they want to because there will be a prevention for every life-shortening ailment."

Ernest has no faith in monkey glands, Bulgarian sour milk or other alleged life extenders. He does think, however, that some form of periodic preventive examination would add many years to the average expectancy.

Personally he likes a good time. His favorite story concerns a patient who asked a doctor how he could live to be 100.

"Very well," said the doctor, "give up drinking, smoking and women."

"Will that make me live to be 100?"

"Not exactly," the doctor admitted, "but it will seem like 100."

Night-Flying By Day

Ingenious Training Method Developed During War By R.A.F.

During the war, Britain's Royal Air Force developed an ingenious method of training young pilots for the dangers of night flying. The method proved so successful that it is being adopted in peace-time flying. The training "night flights" take place in broad daylight so that the instructor can see everything clearly. But for the pupil everything is as black as night—a synthetic night produced by means of blue goggles and amber-colored cockpit windows, through which he can see nothing but the sodium-lit flare path on the airfield and the aircraft instrument panel illuminated by sodium lighting. The instructor sitting beside him without goggles can see everything by daylight and can correct his pupil's errors without danger. The filter goggles are the invention of a British photographer and his brother, a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F., who perfected them for the specific purpose of "night-flying" by day.

RAILWAY DEMOBILIZED

ROMNEY, England. — The Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch light railway, smallest public railway in the world, has been demobilized and reopened to passengers. During the war, cars which ran the 12-mile run of 15-inch gauge were fitted with anti-aircraft guns. 2674

A Difficult Task

Royal Greenwich Observatory Is To Be Moved From London

An interesting enterprise is about to be undertaken by the British Admiralty—that of transferring the Royal Greenwich Observatory from its location in the suburb of London to the ancient castle-fortress of Herstmonceaux in Sussex, 60 miles away. Reason for the change is chiefly the growth of electrical interference, and the night brightness of London's sky, which interferes with observations and calculations.

"Greenwich time" is the basic time for all the countries of the world for the reason that at noon the sun is exactly overhead, but the change will not interfere with the giving of the exact time to the 24 time zones. The whole world takes its time from Greenwich, a convenience which has been rendered universal since the invention of radio. At one p.m., not at noon, the B.B.C. signals the time to all countries by automatic electrical contacts on mean solar clocks—the most accurate pendulum clocks in the world. But though accurate to one hundredth second per day these clocks are being replaced by new quartz crystal clocks one hundred times as accurate. Even if not adjusted the quartz clocks would have only one second error in two and a half years.

The Observatory was founded in 1675 by Charles II for the advancement of navigational and nautical astronomy. The original building, which remains practically intact despite a hit by a German bomb, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and its done is a familiar sight to people passing up and down the Thames in ships. Many famous scientists have been associated with it, including Sir Isaac Newton, and it has contributed much to scientific knowledge and advancement.

Another valuable service of this venerable institution is the giving of time signals to ships all over the Seven Seas. The moving of the delicate instruments will be a difficult task, but no variations are anticipated as the result of the transfer.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Clocks are seldom given as wedding presents in China, where they are considered bad omens.

Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

CASUALTIES OF CIVILIZATION

Man is probably the most adaptable of animals. His astonishing ability to adjust to his environment or bend to his needs enables him to thrive in tropic heat or arctic cold. But he is not so successful in his control of the inner world of the emotions.

A thought, a word, a gesture, can create a flurry of emotion that instantaneously involves unseen but complex bodily changes. Digestion may be arrested, pulse rate and blood pressure raised, the distribution and chemical constitution of the blood markedly altered, and the rate of combustion increased. In an instant a thriver has become a striver. These reactions, of course, prepare man for fight or flight and are therefore physiologically sound; but if the emotion persists the bodily changes persist also, and in time may become irreversible.

The most damaging emotion is anxiety. And, unfortunately, it is exactly the emotion most frequently aroused in our society, and the one most likely to persist. As man has been compelled to interact with more and more people on an emotionally competitive basis his chances to inflict and receive emotional hurt have mounted. Industrial specialization and social stratification have meant that other human beings have become an increasingly important source of frustration and anxiety.

Anxiety creates havoc in those who are susceptible by constitution or training and produces such diseases of civilization as high blood pressure and peptic ulcer. There is little doubt that the emotional stresses of modern life kill hundreds of people in this country each year and damage the health, happiness and efficiency of thousands.

We have gone far towards mastering or modifying our natural environment, but we have gained little mastery over the inner life of the mind. Here is a double challenge we cannot ignore; a challenge to help our children to develop rational control of their emotions from their earliest years, and to develop, stage by stage, a social and economic structure that will be scientifically adapted to man's emotional needs.—Health Education Journal.

MODERN SAILING SHIP

DURBAN, South Africa.—A recent showpiece in Durban harbor was the Swedish sailing ship Albatross, most modern vessel of its type afloat. The four-master, now being used as a training ship, has a wireless telephone with a range of more than 2,000 miles, and the crew is charged 3s. (65 cents) a minute to call up relatives ashore.

Mounts Rainier and Shasta, volcanoes in the United States, emit heated vapors, evidence that their interiors are still hot.

Friends Coming Back

Statues Are Gradually Being Restored To Pedestals In London

One distinguished evacuee to return to Town after five yers or so in the country is King Charles I, says P. O'D., in Toronto Saturday Night. With truly royal calm and courage he went through the first year of the blitz under a shelter of sandbags, but in 1941 he was taken off to the Earl of Rosebery's estate in the Midlands. Now he is home again, though not yet on his pedestal in Trafalgar Square, from which he used to gaze so thoughtfully down Whitehall, remembering old, far-off, unhappy things — as we staunch Jacobites like to believe.

It would be too much to say that the return was in the nature of a royal progress. Horse and rider were securely lashed on a lorry-trailer, and towed to the store-yard of the Ministry of Works to be cleaned and titivated before being put back in position. Also the pedestal must be tested, and, if necessary, strengthened, for it took some very stiff jolts from bombs that landed close by, and we really can't have anything more happen to King Charles' head.

No one can say that the statue of King Charles is a very impressive piece of monumental art, but the dumpy little man on the dumpy little horse has dignity and a quaint sort of charm. Everyone, I think, will rejoice at its return to the familiar site in the whirlpool of traffic that roars about its base.

Brilliant Student

Saskatchewan Girl Awarded Fellowship From Toronto University

Miss Marion Adams MacPherson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacPherson of Moosomin, graduated at the Saskatchewan university at Saskatoon, with honors in economics and history. She was awarded the Reuben Wells Leonard fellowship of $500, from Toronto university, where she will go this fall, to take her M.A. degree in economics.

Miss MacPherson graduated from Moosomin collegiate, winning the governor-general's medal and a university scholarship. She won the arts and sciences scholarship for two consecutive years, and in her second year, won the Women's University bursary and the J. S. MacLean scholarship. Last year she won an honors bursary in history.

WOMEN LIKE THIS FOUGHT—Black-veiled Moslem women, like the one shown here, mauled British policemen who tried to break up a parade of several thousand Arabs demonstrating against the Anglo-U.S. commission report on Palestine.

Canada Among Leaders

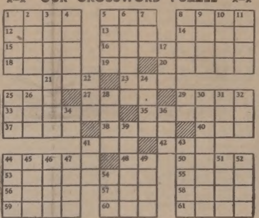
One Of Few Countries Where More Food Can Be Produced

The world areas where food can be produced have tended to contract rather than expand with growing needs. Europe is becoming more crowded. Asia never has provided enough food for all her people. Those who have been studying the trends believe that those few countris where food production can be expanded, and Canada is among the leaders in this category, will simply have to produce more if nutritional programs are to be carried out and if the world's population is ever to receive a decent food allowance. They see a day, and that not too distant, when other nations will look to Canada for more and more food, the kinds we can produce in cmpetition with any country, and contrast this with the very competitive industrial market in which many countries will strive for a toehold.—Ottawa Journal.

SMOOTH AS SILK

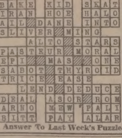
Woollens as smooth as silk, guaranteed not to tickle, are promised to Australians when winter starts there soon. Manufacturers have found that the "tickle" is taken out of woollens by treating them with the juice of the pawpaw, a tropical Queensland fruit which partly digests some of the proteins in the wool.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x



HORIZONTAL
1 Vertical pole
5 Resort
8 Gamin
12 Ancient musical instrument
13 Swiss canton
14 Booth
15 Colloquial: to vex
16 Lemon-colored
18 Molten rock
19 Pronoun
20 Group of eight
21 Dutch commune
23 Pig-pen
25 Woodland deity
27 Opening for passage
29 Ancient Egyptian alloy
33 To fix firmly
35 Impact
37 Yucatan Indian
38 Small particle
40 Wager
41 To wander
42 To jostle
44 Ascended
48 Latin conjunction
50 British island in the Pacific
53 Lethargic
55 Aerie
56 Dash
57 Man's name
58 Solar disc
59 Withered
60 Scotch cap
61 Constellation

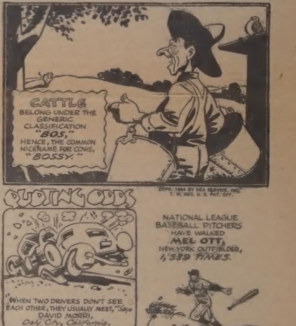
VERTICAL
1 Poetic: the earth
2 Continent
3 State of being able to pay all legal debts
4 To step
5 Similar
6 Ecclesiastic
7 Isle
8 Fish sauce
9 Origin
10 Chills and fever
11 To overpower
17 Masculine personal name
22 The self
24 Trial
25 Knave of clubs
26 Literary scraps
28 Solo
29 Land measure
30 Gravity
31 To piece
32 Convened
34 Exclamation
36 Persian diadem
39 City in the Ukraine
41 To acquire
43 Year's record
44 Aviators
45 Part
46 Persian poet
47 Normal
49 Squad
51 Employer
52 Sicilian volcano
54 Cereal grass



Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

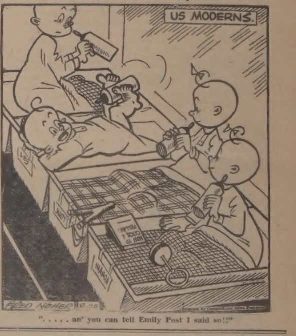
THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson


CATTLE BELONG UNDER THE GENERIC CLASSIFICATION "BOS," HENCE, THE COMMON NICKNAME FOR COWS, "BOSSY."
COPR. 1944 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
QUOTING ODDS
"WHEN TWO DRIVERS DON'T SEE EACH OTHER, THEY USUALLY MEET," Says DAVID MORRI, Daly City, California.
NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL PITCHERS HAVE WALKED MEL OTT, NEW YORK OUTFIELDER, 1,539 TIMES.
3-10

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

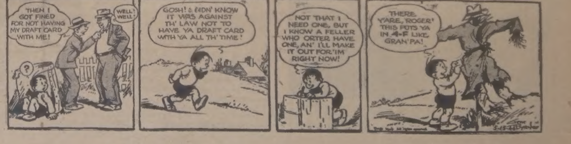
By Fred Neher



". . . . . an' you can tell Emily Post I said so!!"

REG'LAR FELLERS—The Forgotten Man

BY GENE BYRNES


THEN I GOT FINED FOR NOT HAVING MY DRAFT CARD WITH ME!
WELL! WELL!
GOSH! I DIDN' KNOW IT WAS AGAINST TH' LAW NOT TO HAVE YA DRAFT CARD WITH YA ALL TH' TIME!
NOT THAT I NEED ONE, BUT I KNOW A FELLER WHO ORTER HAVE ONE, AN' I'LL MAKE IT OUT FOR 'IM RIGHT NOW!
THERE Y'ARE, ROGER! THIS PUTS YA IN 4-F LIKE GRAN'PA!

CROP FAILURES IN EUROPE WOULD REDUCE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TO STARVATION

LONDON. — The hungry of two vast continents have sown millions of acres to food, but floods, drouth and insect plagues in many countries already are dipping into the vital crops to which they look to avert famine.

Europe's larder now is virtually bare and the emergency committee for Europe has said that about 140,000,000 persons are living on less than 2,000 calories a day—two-thirds what they need for health.

Continental husbandmen—working feverishly despite acute shortages of seed, fertilizer, manpower and machinery — have planted battle-fired land.

Any widespread crop failure, such that caused by drouths that last year swept India, South Africa and the Balkans, likely would reduce millions to starvation.

The plight of Asiatics is the worst. Millions of Chinese in the central provinces are devouring grass, weeds, tree bark and clay to stay alive.

In India, an estimated 230,000,000 are not getting enough to eat.

Although it is considered too early to venture accurate predictions of European crop prospects, an Associated Press survey showed:

Hungary — Experiencing what the food ministry termed its worst drouth in a century. Wheat and rye have been damaged severely. In many areas it has been too dry to plant corn and potatoes. Food authorities already are saying that the harvests probably will be so meagre the country will require outside aid for another 12 months.

Austria, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland—Crops suffering from lack of rain.

Portugal — Some damage from spring floods.

Sardinia—Swarms of locusts, so great that masses of them crushed under trains stopped rail traffic, laid crops waste on this big island.

Elsewhere in Europe spring rains have favored growing conditions.

Russia has taken the lead in returning battlefields to cultivation, reporting that already 11,000,000 more acres have been planted this spring than in 1945.

Italy has reclaimed 200,000 of the 700,000 acres of its farmland devastated by war. France and the low countries have expanded their tilled acreages greatly. Holland made an especially impressive comeback by returning to use all but a few thousand acres of her extensive war-flooded areas.

Britain has plowed up many wartime airfields and on landing grounds still in operation grain and other crops are planted between runways and in corners. Storied moors and hunting lands undisturbed since Saxon days are producing their share of food.

In Germany three women workers to every man are digging on estates and in small plots.

Poland is farming twice as much land as a year ago but still has 6,000,000 acres idle for lack of machines and seed.

FEW ACQUITTED

Official Report Shows War Criminals Are Being Punished

LONDON. — The United Nations war crimes commission reported that 282 sentences of death had been imposed thus far on war criminals in western and southern Europe, southeast Asia and Australia.

The report said figures from the United States forces in the European theatre, the British army of the Rhine, Allied Mediterranean forces, and from southeast Asia, Australia and France showed that of 735 defendants tried, 282 were sentenced to death, 318 were sentenced to imprisonment and 135 were acquitted.

An earlier official report of Czechoslovak war crimes trials in the western provinces of Bohemia and Moravia showed that, of 1,291 persons tried last October and November, 44 were sentenced to death, 52 to life imprisonment and 984 to varying terms of imprisonment.

United States navy trials of 42 persons in the Pacific area resulted in 17 death sentences and 21 sentences to imprisonment.

At Nuernberg, the war crimes trial of 22 Nazi leaders has been in progress since Nov. 20, 1945, and authorities are not prepared to make any estimate of how much longer the trial will run.

KEEPS COURTS BUSY

Cyclists In Bermuda Take No Notice Of "Stop" Signs

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The disdain of Bermuda cyclists for simple traffic ordinances since automobiles were allowed on island roads for the first time Jan. 1, has become a growing headache for the colony's bobbies.

In the last few days, more than 100 cyclists have been brought into court to pay fines of 75 cents for failing to halt at "stop" signs.

NURSES NEEDED

LONDON, Ont.—Dr. D. W. Crombie, superintendent of the Queen Alexandra sanatorium at nearby Byron, said all surgical operations at the sanatorium may come to a standstill soon unless the institution is able to obtain at least 10 or 12 more graduate nurses.

FAST TRIP

CAPETOWN. — The Africa Star, first post-war American ship designed for the South African trade, arrived at Table Bay after beating the New York-to-Cape Cargo liner record by four hours. The Africa Star made the trip in 16 days, 11 hours.

TRAINING DISABLED

Britain's Plan For Taking Care Of War Casualties

LONDON.—Hundreds of thousands of Britain's estimated 1,000,000 cripples are being trained and put to work in industrial jobs from which they can't be fired under a new program which may mark the way for other countries in making productive citizens of their war casualties.

Since Sept. 25, 1945, more than 277,000 persons, including war veterans, air raid victims and the congenitally disabled, have registered with the ministry of labor for jobs which industry must provide.

Legislation became effective March 1, 1945, requiring employers of 20 or more persons to hire at least two per cent. of them from the disabled persons register.

Hired according to their skills, the employable disabled will be distributed throughout British industry, helping to meet the acute labor shortage.

Persons too disabled to compete for jobs on merit are being given "sheltered employment" at a living wage in workshops the government is building throughout the country to produce articles not in competition with industry.

For A Northern Aerial Ferry Route To Britain

EDMONTON. — Canada should move quickly to develop a northern aerial ferry route to Britain, known in wartime as the "crimson route", in the opinion of a former R.A.F. ferry pilot who proved the northern skyway during the war.

Donald McVicar, 31-year-old Edmonton flyer who now heads a Montreal aerial ferry organization said in an interview the northern route cuts 1,000 miles off the flying distance between Edmonton and Prestwick, Scotland as compared with the Montreal-Newfoundland-Prestwick route now used.

The "crimson route", used by the U.S. army air force during the war, goes by way of Churchill, Man., Southampton Island in Hudson Bay, Frobisher Bay, Baffin Land—with an alternative at Fort Chimo, Que.—Greenland, Reykjavik, Iceland and then to Prestwick.

McVicar said it has stop-off airports 500 miles apart instead of the long hops of the present route and "oddly enough the icing trouble is not met that far north as it is on the present route."

The former R.A.F. captain, who pioneered the "crimson route" in a battle-scarred Hampden, bringing it from Britain to Patricia Bay, B.C., said Canada was "doing little or nothing to develop the valuable aerial freightway across the far north.

He is a veteran of 60 Atlantic aerial ferry crossings.

HAS GOOD REASON

Herbert Morrison Tells Why Other Countries Should Feed Germans

OTTAWA.—It is a matter of common sense and experience not to let the Germans starve, Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, lord president of the British council told a press gallery conference here.

"We are not weeping too many tears over the Germans," said Mr. Morrison, "but if German physical efficiency goes down, they cannot mine coal in the Ruhr. That means no coal for France and other western European countries, decline of European economy and industry, and the army coming again to us to beg us to do something about German production."

Mr. Morrison came here from Washington where he was reviewing with the combined food board of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom the whole world food situation.

He said that ex-U.S. president Herbert Hoover's statement that he saw no actual cases of starvation in Europe might be true, "but", said Mr. Morrison, "starvation is coming".

SWEET MUSIC

Skirling Bagpipes At The British Embassy In Washington

EDINBURGH.—There'll be skirling pipes on state occasions in the future at the British embassy in Washington.

When Lord Inverchapel, successor to the Earl of Halifax as British ambassador to the United States, sails for New York on board the Queen Mary his retainers will include a young member of the clan MacLean, employed in the custom of many highland lairds as personal piper.

His lordship, the former Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, was himself a piper in his youth.

RELIEVE FUEL SHORTAGE

OTTAWA.—Canada's fuel shortage has been relieved by approximately 30,000 tons of coal, quantities of fuel oil, cordwood and domestic charcoal, made available by the closing of army and air force stations and industrial war plants throughout the Dominion, War Assets Corporation announced.

2674

POLISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN OTTAWA—A man who as a young boy worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and in the textile mills of New York today represents Poland in Canada. His is Dr. Alfred J. Fiderkiewicz, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who has arrived in Ottawa to take up his new post. He is shown with his wife.

ITS SECOND START

Television Will Again Be Used On Programs Of BBC

LONDON.—Television makes its second start in Britain June 7 when BBC programs, suspended for nearly seven years, will be resumed from Alexandra Palace.

Next day the victory parade will march across home screens as did the coronation procession in May, 1937, and set owners in the Greater London and home counties area, if their pre-war receivers are overhauled in time, will see pictures slightly better than those of nine years ago.

DRUG ADDICTS

Number Has Declined Very Considerably, It Is Stated

OTTAWA.—The number of addicts to the narcotic marihuana has declined "very considerably", Health Minister Claxton said in the commons.

Production of the weed also has declined, said Mr. Claxton, speaking during clause-by-clause study of a bill amending the Opium and Narcotic Drug act. The bill later was given third and final reading.

RACIAL PREJUDICE

QUEBEC.—The 11th biennial convention of the Canadian Legion urged its branches "to combat a tendency towards racial prejudice that in some communities has operated against comrades with war service."

WARTIME BUSINESS

Canadian Legion Served Men Both At Home And Abroad

QUEBEC.—The Canadian Legion war services reported to the biennial legion convention that it had done a $28,606,456 wartime business in catering to the wants of Canadian servicemen at home and abroad.

Its canteen service became equal to a system of chain stores, its hostel and club operations "assumed the proportions of a large chain of hotels," its educational services surpassed the enrolment of all Canadian universities combined, and its motion picture service exceeded that of any single commercial theatre circuit in Canada.

Its staff reached a peak of 1,848 last year.

PLANS TO RETIRE

Justice Minister St. Laurent May Return To Law Practice

OTTAWA. — Justice Minister St. Laurent said in an interview he plans to retire from public life shortly and return to the law practice he left in Quebec in 1941 to take the justice department portfolio for the war period.

Mr. St. Laurent indicated that his retirement might come after the current session of parliament when such matters as redistribution of representation in the commons and changes in the judges' salaries act have been cleaned up.

AIR FORCE CADETS

Royal Squadron Of War Years Will Be Continued

OTTAWA. — Royal Canadian Air Force cadet squadrons born during the war years, will be continued into the peace years under a bill given second reading in the commons.

The bill, sponsored by Air Minister Gibson, would incorporate the air cadet corps and put them on a basis similar to army cadets.

The number of squadrons reached a peak of 400 during the war now were down to 289, with a personnel of about 13,000. Col. Gibson said experience had shown it was better to have fewer squadrons which could more easily be administered. If there were too many cadets it would mean a low percentage would have an opportunity to get into the R.C.A.F. The R.C.A.F. wanted to see the cadets join its ranks.

E. B. McKay (C.C.F., Weyburn) urged that inducements be offered to encourage members of the squadrons.

NATIONAL PARK

Riding Mountain National Park To Be Enlarged

OTTAWA.—Riding Mountain National Park will be larger by 642 acres when a bill given third reading in the house is finally proclaimed.

Under the bill 962.3 acres of land now owned by the government will be brought within the confines of the park. The land is located immediately in front of the entrance to the park and is being incorporated as park land in order to protect the entrance to the park.

The same bill provides for 320 acres being withdrawn from Riding Mountain National Park. The land is suitable for agricultural purposes and will go under provincial control, natural resources minister J. A. Glen told the house.

AFTER LONG SERVICE

CALGARY. — Charles H. Frost, who started his apprenticeship in the printing business 51 years ago, when linotype machines were a new-fangled invention and hand-setting a stick of six point required keen eyes and nimble fingers, has retired after 35 years' service in the Herald's composing room. For a number of years he has served as advertising foreman.

BREAD SHORTAGE IN EIRE

DUBLIN. — The Eire government has prohibited the serving of bread at all restaurant meals except breakfast.

GANDHI'S SON BELIEVES INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE "IMMINENT"—Looking like a block off the old chip, Vevadas Gandhi, right, son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian leader, says in New York he believes Indian independence is "imminent". He is a publisher and looks better fed and better dressed than his father.

MUSKOX EXPEDITION ENDS IN EDMONTON—The beard of Roger Racine and other members of the Muskox expedition came off to mark "trail's end" in Edmonton. Adeline Taylor admires the beard grown during the 3,100-mile trek which was finished by train after machines stalled.

IMMIGRATION BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE TOP PROBLEMS THAT WILL HAVE TO BE FACED

TOPS VETERINARIANS — Miss Jean F. Morgan of Kindersley, Sask., won the proficiency prize as leader of the graduating class in veterinary science at the Ontario Veterinary college, Guelph. She was one of two girls in the class of 19. Miss Morgan says she is especially interested in dogs and cats.

OTTAWA. — The special senate committee launched its investigation into immigration, one of the top problems which the government eventually will have to face. The recommendations this committee makes and the evidence it develops will be of keen interest in political circles.

The wide difference of opinion across the country as to how far Canada should go in making it easy for persons from other lands to settle in Canada is well recognized and once the shipping situation is relieved there will be strong pressure on the government, on the one hand, to encourage immigrants, and on the other, to keep up the bars.

The bars are high at present, the outcome of unemployment during depression. They remained high during the war years. Now thousands of letters are pouring into the immigration branch from Canadians urging permission to bring relatives into the country.

Senator T. A. Crerar (L., Manitoba), a member of the committee, brings wide experience to the problem because for 10 years he was the member of the cabinet responsible for immigration.

A. L. Jolliffe, director of immigration, was asked to provide the committee with figures on the movement of Canadians into United States during the last 95 years, so it could get a complete picture.

It has frequently been argued that for every immigrant coming into Canada, a Canadian moved into United States and during the war years this was largely true, until the big movement of service men's dependents started.

During the six war years 1939-40 to 1944-45 Canada's total immigration was 68,287 and during that time Canadian emigration to United States ran slightly under 10,000 a year, perbaps 55,000 altogether.

Of the total coming into Canada during the six years, 25,199 came from the United States.

The question of accepting new immigrants has to wait until Canadians and dependents of Canadians have been brought back, so there is little hope of any Europeans, who are seeking to join relatives in Canada, being able to do so for many months.

Every Effort Being Made To Supply Grain

OTTAWA.—Additional wheat is being diverted from producers of both potable and industrial alcohol to the extent that substitutes become available and efforts to reduce use of wheat for animal feeds are being made, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley told the house when he made a joint Canadian-United Kingdom statement.

The statement was made following discussions on the world food situation between members of the Canadian government and Herbert Morrison, M.P., lord president of the council of the United Kingdom.

Maximum supplies of bread grain at present likely to be available from May through to September, 1946, have been assessed at some 10,000,000 tons, of which Canada expects to supply 2,300 tons. Screened requirements for the same period were expected to total 13,400,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 3,400,000 tons or about 25 per cent., said Mr. Ilsley.

"A further intensive review and scaling down of these requirements to the barest minimum needs are likely to reduce the gap over this five month period to something under 1,00,000 tons. Inevitably severe hardship will result and great danger of famine will continue" the minister told members.

"The Canadian government has agreed to associate itself with the United Kingdom and the United States governments in maintaining constant review of the situation and to put forth its best efforts to secure and make available adidtional supplies of grain," he said.

TROOPS RAID FLEET

Americans Board Hungarian River Boats Searching For Contraband

VILSHOFEN, Germany. — Four thousand American troops, striking by surprise raided a Hungarian river fleet suspected of smuggling S.S. fugitives, ammunition and black market supplies along the Danube river in southeastern Germany.

Vilshofen is on the Danube 12 miles northwest of Passau, which is on the Austrian-German border.

Nearly 400 boats, including many former units of the Hungarian navy, were boarded and searched by heavily armed troops.

Hundreds of the boats' occupants were removed for investigation. The report said many machine-guns and other weapons, radio transmitters and receivers, quantities of United States army food, clothing and other contraband were found.

No armed resistance was encountered.

CANADA WILL HAVE THE MOST POWERFUL ATOMIC RESEARCH INSTRUMENT IN THE WORLD

TORONTO.—Dr. J. D. Cockcroft of Cambridge university told fellows of the Royal Society of Canada that Canada will have the most powerful atomic research instrument in the world this summer when a new high power heavy water pile is put into operation at the Chalk River atomic research plant. The instrument will facilitate production of radium substitutes on a large scale.

Dr. Cockcroft, engaged by the Canadian government at the Chalk River plant, said the high power pile will lead to many new types of physical experiments. "It will also be possible to produce on a large scale labelled and radioactive atoms for biological, medical and chemical research," he said. "A small scale production of plutonium will be possible and with this material it will be possible to build small compact piles and to study power generation."

"The most serious problem of atomic energy results from the possibility of fissile material being used for bombs," he said. He referred to the Lillienthal report as being the best contribution so far to the problem of control.

At present a low power heavy water pile is in operation at the Chalk River plant which uses many tons of heavy water and uranium.

A small-scale production of plutonium will be feasible and with this material small compact piles may be built to study power generation, Dr. Cockcroft said of the Chalk River institute. The atomic pile would make possible production of substitutes for radium, such as radio cobalt, on a large scale.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND

CAPETOWN.—A fine quality diamond weighing 54 carats, found in the Windsorton areas, Cape Province, on proclaimed alluvial diggings, has been sold for about £10,000 ($45,000). The amount paid is a record per carat for an alluvial stone.

WILL BE CHANGED

British Admiralty Announces Some Improvements For Future Ships

LONDON.—The admiralty has announced several improvements to be incorporated in Britain's future ships, including those presently under construction, which are calculated to still criticism of living conditions in the Royal Navy, aggravated by wartime contact with better-equipped United States navy vessels.

Among improvements announced are: "Decorative schemes to give ships a more homely appearance than is possible with grey and white paint;" improved mess deck layout and furniture; better ventilation; cold storage for fruits and vegetables; reading rooms and movie theatres where space permits, and modern laundries.

PROTECT FOOD TRAINS

HERFORD, Germany. — A special armed force of German railway police now is accompanying potato trains in the British zone of Germany to protect them from an increasing number of raids by hundreds of hungry civilians. These police have permission to use their firearms and some looters already have been shot.

SHIP FLOUR TO JAPAN

TOKYO. — Distribution of 8,705 long tons of wheat flour from the United States will be started in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Capt. H. F. Smith, Allied chief of staple foods, said. The normal ration distribution is running from eight to 10 days behind schedule with the food situation at a "critical stage", said Capt. Smith.

ITALY NEEDS GRAIN

LONDON.—Italy's grain reserves will be exhausted in 10 days, the Rome radio said.

Canada Has Discovered The Carefully Guarded Secret Of European Cheese Makers

TRANSFORMED into a major industrial power by the needs of war, Canada in a few years, has uncovered the generations-old secret of European cheese makers and become a major producer of specialty cheese. From being an importer of Danish Blue cheese and Roquefort in 1940, Canada may soon be in a position, with Chateau's Blufort, to reverse the traditional flow of the specialty cheese trade. Cheesemakers believe no flight of fancy is needed to envisage the day when this country may export rare cheeses all over the world—even to Europe where they originated.

Supporting this opinion is the application from a Danish importer in Amsterdam for appointment as agent in his country for Canadian-made blue cheese. In terms of pre-war cheese-producing, that's the equivalent of someone in Detroit seeking agency for English made automobiles, or a Sheffield firm applying for permission to sell Canadian-made silverware.

In the past three years the Chateau Cheese Company, Division of the Borden Company, Ltd., has made more than 1,000,000 pounds of Blufort but still can't even meet domestic demands. Not until lifting of economic controls makes greatly-expanded production possible, is the Amsterdam importer likely to get his agency.

The story of Blufort goes back several years before the war, when Simon Labarge, vice-president and general manager of Chateau Cheese Company began experimenting with the manufacture of blue cheese from cows' milk. The original Old World Roquefort was made from sheep's milk.

He was making progress but still lacked the key to unlock the secret of generations of cheese makers when one day a man asked for a job. Labarge put down his inevitable cigar and was about to say he couldn't use another cheesemaker when something in the man's accent caught his ear. He played a hunch and hired him. He was Andris P. Kolding, a cheesemaker from Denmark who had moved to Canada in advance of the gathering war clouds.

Thus, within six months of the fall of France, the Chateau Company had solved the puzzle and was making Roquefort-type cheese on a large scale. Mr. Kolding later enlisted in the R.C.A.F. and after serving overseas, will before long return to Ottawa and his work with Mr. Labarge.

Last fall Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, took a group of newspapermen to Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Among other things they were told about was research in the production of blue cheese. "For quantity production", said the minister, "it would appear to be a project for larger companies, because it requires six months' storage and more hard labor than ordinary Cheddar cheese."

At the Chateau Cheese Company's factory in Ottawa, Col. Kennedy's size-up of the problems arising in production of blue cheese is borne out. The delicately-balanced heat and moisture conditions found in the Roquefort producing rock caves of Southern France have, after lengthy experiments, been reproduced in many mechanically refrigerated and humidity-controlled rooms. Batteries of shelves are filled with blue cheese in process of curing, with men in attendance constantly scraping and perforating the cheese.

The development of Canadian blue cheese is not claimed by Mr. Labarge as an achievement of his company alone. In addition to the work done at O.A.C. which has been made available to Chateau and the cheese industry in general as it progressed, there has been activity in Quebec. Mr. Labarge gives credit to such men as Prof. W. H. Sproule of the O.A.C. and Stanislas Chagnon of the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, "who", he said, "have made a valuable contribution to the development of this type of cheese. It has been a big and uncertain venture, with many problems to face. All of us have tried to contribute in various ways to their solution. Science and private capital have been teamed to evolve what is already a flourishing new phase of the dairy industry. It is one that has already yielded many dollars to Canadian milk producers. It will be an even more lucrative market for them as the Chateau Cheese Company expands Blufort's production for sale in Canada and abroad."

Manufacture of Roquefort - type cheese is tricky. Temperature, humidity and ventilation of the draining, salting and curing rooms must be controlled accurately.

Crux of the problems and key to successful production lie in scientifically-exact introduction of Roquefort-type mould into the cheese. For years the men who have evolved Blufort have worked with a first cousin of penicillin—penicillin roqueforti, also produced from bread mould.

Just off the laboratory are electric ovens. In them fresh loaves of bread are sterilized by heating for two hours at nearly 340 degrees Fahrenheit. While they are cooling to room temperature, spores are lifted by sterile needle from a Roquefort mould culture into a flask of sterile water. From this mixture the bread loaf is inoculated by injecting small quantities of the fluid into numerous holes punched into the bread by sterilized rods. Then the loaf is put into another locked chamber off the laboratory. In there the air is moist and the temperature a trifle below 50 degrees. It takes several weeks for the bread mould thus seeded to develop to a point where it can be used in the cheese. Spreading of green mould through the loaf is the signal that the mould is ready for its job. The loaf is dried, ground to a fine powder and stored in a dry, cold place for use as needed.

In the meantime the curd cheese has been developing in its stages from pure milk through the pasteurization and homogenizing processes, and has coagulated after pressure has followed the addition of a lactic ferment. After draining and salting, the curds are impregnated with the Roquefort mould. Both the distinctive flavor of Roquefort and its mottled blue effect result from the mould.

The cheese is placed in large hoops. One of several methods of adding the mould to the cheese is at this stage to sprinkle mould powder between successive layers of curd in the hoops. The hoops are stored on shelves in the draining room, which must have a temperature of just under 70 degrees. Too high a temperature helps growth of other and injurious moulds. The air is damp—close to artificial mist, for the humidity is from 85 to 90 per cent. If it is less, the cheese dries out. The hoops are left here for about four days, during which they are turned several times to speed drainage and help produce a smooth, even surface. After the first couple of days the cheese has hardened enough to permit removal of hoops. A slime forms over the surface of the cheese and has to be scraped off with knives. Next stop is in the salting room, where the temperature and humidity conditions are reversed. Here it is quite cold and must be dry. Ventilation is needed to help remove excess moisture which comes to the surface of the cheese, which must be salted several times at two-day intervals for a week and a half to two weeks. Again a slime forms and again must be scraped away.

Right after scraping, each cheese is placed in a small press, where a cluster of many steel needles punches through it. "The mould" explains Eddie Labarge, "is a living organism. To live and do its work it must have oxygen. These holes let in the air, which it needs just as do you and I." The cheese is returned to a shelf but placed on edge so maximum amount of air may reach the mould throughout the mass.

Later the cheese goes to the "cave", the curing room which has its own mixture of temperatures—between 42 and 48 degrees, and humidity carried to 92 per cent., almost the saturation point. Ventilation is also needed.

After two or three weeks a reddish slime and patches of green-and-white mould begin to appear on the surface of the cheese. This shows the mould is doing its work throughout the cheese, but the slime must be scraped off by men with knives every three to four weeks lest it cover the "lungs" punched to feed air to the mould below the surface. Yet the slime is wanted. It helps to check the growth of surface mould and to keep the cheese sweet. The high humidity helps develop the slime. Dryness would cause the cheese to ripen slowly, with an off-flavor.

Following its months in the curing room the cheese is packaged. But it is not yet ready for market. It is stored again for several months while its mellow-nippy flavor develops further.

And so production of blue cheese is no longer the guarded secret of generations of European cheesemakers. Within six months of the fall of France which cut off annual imports of 1,000,000 pounds of rare cheeses, the Chateau Cheese Company, had found the key.—The Monetary Times.

Britain Is Rich

Not In Money But In Way That Counts Most

England looks poor, feels poor, is poor. But in the way that counts most in the strength and solvency of nations she is better off than ever before, better off than any country in the world, not excluding the rich United States. Her riches are in the human material of which the future is built—the health and happiness of her children.

The constant preoccupation of the British through the bombardments and strains of the war was to save the children. Food, shelter and safety for children had priority over every other consideration. As a result of a system of infant and school feeding, which the Hoover report describes as "the most advanced, extensive and generous in the world," the weight and height and [illegible]or of English children are now at an all-time high. The report predicts that "the coming generation will be the healthiest and strongest in the country's history."

This is Britain's big investment in the future. It is the asset on which she has a right to place the highest value and on which the United States can afford to lay a large bet. The Empire may be weakened, but not the British people.—New York Times.

WATERPROOF COTTON

MANCHESTER, England. — The manufacture of cotton material which is completely waterproof was developed in Britain during the war. The new material made its first appearance at a fashion display here recently and aroused admiration amongst experts from all nations.

Dourine, a disease of horses, was eradicated in Canada in 1919. There has been no case of glanders for seven years, and sheep scab has not been seen in Canada for the past 17 years.

The Alaska highway is 1592 miles long.

Good Manager

Wife Of A Laundry Driver Able To Save A Competence

From Philadelphia comes a report of how Charles Cooey, a laundry driver whose pay never exceeded $25 a week, discovered after the death of his wife, Sara, that in the 37 years of their married life she had managed to save $25,547.33. When they were married in 1907 they agreed that she should handle the money. He did his part by simply turning over the pay envelope each week. There was nothing niggardly about their scale of living. They bought and freed from debt a neat little home. If they did not have a new automobile every few years, they did acquire a Model T which still is in good working order. Twice they visited their native Ireland. Mrs. Cooey, as her husband proudly testifies, was "a good manager". She looked to no outside agency, no benevolent government, to protect her and her Charlie from want. Through good times and bad, in spells of inflation and deflation, she made the family budget balance, always with the item of savings included. Philadelphia, which has done much to glorify that great exponent of thrift, Benjamin Franklin, could do worse than erect a monument to Sara Cooey.—New York Sun.

Cane Sugar

Agreement Reached Whereby Prairie Market Will Be Kept For Beet Sugar

Philip Baker, president of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association, announced that an understanding had been reached with large British Columbia cane sugar interests whereby the entire prairie market will be left for beet sugar sales.

Mr. Baker said the sugar company had promised not to market refined cane sugar on the prairie market, agreeing to leave this vast territory open to beet sugar and thus encourage expansion of its best sugar activities in southern Alberta.

Speciality sugars which cannot be made from beet sugar, will still come from the company's refinery in Vancouver, he said.

LUCKY FIND

REGINA. — This one-in-a-million story involves a chicken and a diamond. The diamond fell out of Mrs. E. Cockwell's ring at Kelliher, Sask., about 50 miles northwest of here, recently and was lost. Some weeks later she sold all her chickens but one. Later she killed the lone bird and on examining it found the diamond in its crop.

ALEXANDER FAMILY LOSE PET—Mourning the loss of one of their three English sheep dogs which they brought from England, the three children of the governor-general and Lady Alexander, Brian, Shane and Rose Maureen, spent a "blue" week-end in Ottawa. The dog, whose name was withheld, died of distemper. Here Rose Maureen is seen with one of the family pets.

Valuable Fertilizer

Chemical Elements Contained In A Ton Of Farm Manure

Farm manure, while a very valuable fertilizer, is not in itself ideal. Soils all over Canada frequently lack one, two, or all of the three necessary nutrients—nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. One ton of farm manure contains about 10 lb. of nitrogen, 5 lb. of phosphate, and 10 lb. of potash. As an example where farm manure is not enough, phosphate is one of the most frequently deficient elements in the soil in Saskatchewan, and phosphate is the smallest necessary nutrient in farm manure. By adding some commercial phosphate fertilizer to the manure or applying it to the manured fields, better returns can be obtained.

THE MAN ON THE LAND

City people complain of being busy but few of them know what "busy" means. The dictionary ought to explain that the word is reserved for the farmer without any help who is putting in the Spring crop, doing all the chores and acting as midwife to a herd of cows, a flock of sheep, a sow or two and an incubator. —Farmer's Advocate.

Got Rare Chemicals

German War Machine Well Looked After By Spanish Sailors

How Spanish sailors used to make clandestine shipments to the German war machine of rare chemicals brought from South America is told by high-ranking diplomats of the former German embassy in Madrid.

Such transactions, the diplomats claimed, were made through German "businessmen" specially sent into Spain by Berlin and generally neither the embassy nor Sofindus (the big holding company for German interests in Spain) was informed of their activities.

The agents received the chemicals, which always were in small quantities and often packed in suitcases, and took care of forwarding them to Germany. The diplomats professed not to know how they were paid for.

They did know, however, that Germany was able even in the middle of war, to continue to pour quantities of armaments (including captured Russian material) into Spain in order to get raw materials so urgently needed.

"But Franco was a hard bargainer," they complained, "and, as Germany became weaker towards the end of the war, he steadily raised his price."

In the fall of 1943 it was agreed Germany should sell arms to Spain, despite her own pressing needs. The goods to be delivered included airplanes, artillery (including between 130 and 150 captured Russian guns), speedboats for the Spanish navy, and other military equipment.

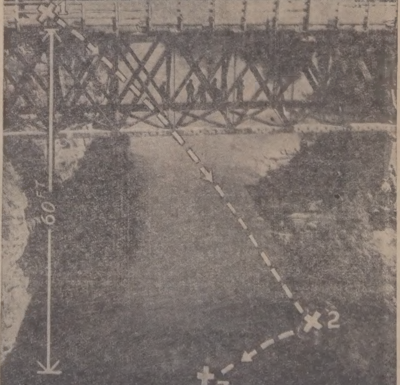
The only stipulation was that the arms should never be used against Germany. For this the Germans hoped to get 1,000,000,000 marks. They got, according to themselves, 220,000,000 of which only about 170,000,000 marks worth actually was received in raw materials because Spanish deliveries were interrupted the following year through the Allied invasion of France.

IT GROWS WILD

"Rooibos" (Redbush) tea is developing into quite an industry in Cape Province, South Africa, and as much as £6,000 ($27,000) has been paid for the rooibos crop of one farm at Wellington. With a taste similar to ordinary tea, rooibos grows wild, and is looked upon as one of the healthiest drinks in existence in South Africa.

The sport of bowling originated as a religious ceremony in cathedral cloisters, where, if a parishioner bowled over his pin, he was considered to be leading a clean life.

FOUR ADULTS AND FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN ACCIDENT OVER B.C. RIVER—The eight occupants of a car were killed when it crashed through a bridge and plunged into the Nanaimo river, returning to Victoria, B.C., after a pleasure trip to Nanaimo. The victims were Earl R. Sleen, 28, taxi driver, and his wife, Jessie, 24; their four children, ranging in age from eight years to one; Sleen's brother, Orin Sleen, and a friend, Mrs. Kathleen Wyatt. The four children who died with their parents are, left to right, Derrick, two; Douglas, one; Diane, eight, and Denise, four. Identification of the bodies was made by the grandfather.



Reconstructing the accident, the sedan went through the rail (1), was carried in an arc to the rock (2), and plunged into the water (3). The car was found in an upright position and lodged against a ledge. The rear end of the vehicle was badly smashed.

The Uganda Was The First Canadian Warship To Sail Around Famous Cape Horn

(By Sl. Jack Patterson)

THE Royal Canadian Navy and the world's most infamous headland recently made acquaintance when the "Uganda" became the first Dominion warship to sail around Cape Horn. "Sail" is a literal statement for, in the interests of making the experience a complete one for the 798 men aboard the cruiser, three large awnings were rigged as sails and the ships actually passed the Cape on the wings of the wind. If the "Uganda's" 72,500 h.p. engines added a contribution to the passage it was purely incidental.

Almost perpetually angry and the scene of frightful storms, the legendary Horn was in its most agreeable mood when, in the course of its present 20,000-mile cruise, the Canadian warship passed before the rocky face so long associated with marine disaster.

Indeed, the reception, like it has been in all ports of call in South America for "Uganda", could not have been more pleasant. From Valparaiso, Chile, "Uganda's" last port of call on the west coast of South America, it is three days steaming to the famous "Ol' Cape Stiff", as the gallant men of sail often called Cape Horn. During those three days the 798 Canadian seamen, many of them training in their first ship during this cruise, made everything secure and waited with considerable excitement for what the Cape had to offer.

The night before the Horn was sighted the seas mounted and the skies became overcast and the wind rose slightly. In the morning, however, when dawn broke there was a fair swell picking up "Uganda" by the stern, but nothing like what might have been expected.

Just before noon the Cape was sighted off the port bow. It is a blackish looking rock rising out of the sea some 1,300 feet. From a distance of 15 miles the jagged peak seemed to rise out of a low-lying mist, and as "Uganda" approached closer it was possible to see through glasses the white granite and patches of green moss that are interspersed throughout the surface of the rock.

All along the shore the large rollers broke against the rock and sent large sheets of spray up its face. To the east a few cables distance, a treacherous reef broke the rollers on their way in. It is quite possible that this has been the graveyard of many an old sailing vessel.

While the rollers were of considerable size, it nevertheless was decided to send two whalers away for the purpose of making a picture record of the first Canadian warship to "Round the Horn." The Whalers' crews, most of them on their first training cruise in a sea-going ship, had been practising daily during the trip down the west coast of South America and by the time the Horn was reached they were two pretty capable outfits. Moreover, they were very keen to get off in a whaler over this famous stretch of water.

When the whalers had taken up suitable stations off the Cape, Captain Mainguy brought "Uganda" past the headland twice to give the cameraman, Petty Officer Photographer Norman Keziere, of Edmonton, ample chance for pictures.

There were times when both whalers would disappear from view entirely as they dropped down in the trough of a large wave. And, too, the whalers often lost sight of the cruiser as she steamed past in the rolling sea.

All along the upper decks during the time "Uganda" maneouvered off the Cape, the ship's company lined the guard rails for pictures and a good look at the famous headland of which so much has been written, both in the log books of the great adventurers of the past 400 years and in some of the best known fiction of the sea.

Early on this eventual day a winged escort patrolled over "Uganda" in the form of those fabled albatross. It is considered lucky to have them follow a ship around the Cape. It might have been the fact that sometimes as many as seven or eight were visible at one time that the weather was so kindly. Also a goodly number of those famous Cape Pigeons were there to welcome the Canadian cruiser as she came 'round'.

It is a lonely place off the Cape these days, for most of the sea-born traffic from one coast of South America to the other passes through the Straits of Magellen. It is quite likely that "Uganda" has been the first ship in that area for many moons.

Since the building of the Panama Canal, sea traders have had little or nothing to do with this notorious headland. And the world learns little of it these days except in the tales of the old seafarers who had to travel that way in developing the west coast of both the Americas. Only the albatross, the pigeons and an occasional blue whale are around now when "Ol' Cape Stiff" goes into one of its famous tantrums.

THIS MEANS YOU

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of town you like
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.
You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock to yourself when you knock your town—
It isn't our town—it's you.

Real towns aren't made by men afraid
Lest somebody else get ahead,
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbor can make one too,
Your town will be what you want to see;
It isn't your town—it's you!

Like Small Searchlights

Infra-Red Ray Telephone Instruments Used By Japs And Germans

EVANSTOWN, Ill.—The Germans and Japanese developed a system of short-range telephonic communication permitting their combat troops to converse by means of invisible rays of infra-red light, Northwestern University reported.

The reports on the development were made by W. S. Huxford and A. H. Nethercot Jr. of the university's department of physics and released by the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development. They were based on studies of equipment captured in 1944 and 1945 and shipped to the university for tests for the army and navy.

Resembling small searchlights mounted on tripods, the instruments were used to provide communication between outposts and front-line troops and to bridge gorges and rivers where it was difficult ot lay cable. The sets were known as the "German lichtsprecher 250-130" and the "Japanese light beam telephone."

Using a narrow beam of infra-red light, the instrument provided maximum security because the signals could not be detected by ordinary means. They also were free from static and skip-distance phenomenon and employed no wires or antenna to be spotted by the enemy.

The report said the sets required considerable skill to operate and could not be produced in mass quantity, and added that any widespread use in peacetime would require "far more efficient sets that can be produced in large quantities."

The German field sets varied from 30 to 210 pounds in weight exclusive of power units, and had a 10-mile range under ideal conditions, but required highly trained personnel for their operation. The Japanese set, including a hand generator, weighed only 150 pounds in all, was more sturdily built and required much simpler adjustments.

The range, however, was limited to two miles in clear weather and the narrow beam angle of 1-10th of a degree presented serious difficulties in aligning the sending and receiving sets.

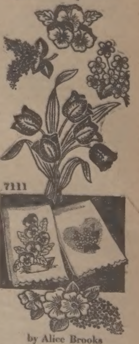
Women Drivers

Traffic Survey In Manitoba Reveals They Have Fewer Accidents

In Manitoba the ever-popular assumption "that's a woman driver for you" can be quietly discarded. A traffic survey revealed women vindicated of responsibility for the majority of traffic mishaps.

In the last year 43 men were involved in fatal accidents while women were only connected with two. Male drivers were blamed for 1,327 non-fatal accidents and females mixed up in 37 cases.

Have Many Uses



by Alice Brooks

Want color on your linens—your personal accessories? Try embroidering floral motifs on towels, pillow cases, dress accessories.

Your favorites, each giving ample scope for color, are in this collection. Pattern 7111 has transfer of 18 motifs 3 x 3¼ to 8¼ x 7¾ inches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Our newest Needlework Book, 1946 edition, is yours for only Twenty Cents more—104 illustrations of designs for crochet, knitting, toys, home decoration, embroidery, and a Free Pattern for three potholders printed in the book.

The Carribean Sea, not the Gulf Stream, tempers the climate of Florida. 2674

YOUR BREAD CAN'T BE BEATEN!
ROYAL YEAST CAN'T BE BEATEN!
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
Made in Canada
Makes Bread that's rich, delicious, light-textured, tasty, more digestible!
ALWAYS FULL STRENGTH, ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

LIGHT OF DAWN

— By —
MATTHEW F. CHRISTOPHER

Copyright
Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

THEY passed a farmhouse hidden in the darkness. Pale, yellow light filtered through a window, touched a muddy path filled with rain that gushed in a sweeping curve into the ditch. The thunder spoke loud and heavily.

"Scared?" Jim asked. He imagined he saw the soft planes of her face in the deep shadow. Jane was sitting apart from him, gazing straight ahead of her, her head moving gently with the easy sway of the car.

She loked at him, and her green eyes were like rain-water, clear and pure. "No. Why should I be?"

He shrugged. "I just thought you might be. After all, this rain, and this noise—"

The motor coughed, stalled and stopped, and he knew, the gas gauge reading half full, that this time the battery was really dead.

He twisted the ignition key. The windshield filmed with water, and the rain on the roof was like the noise of a dozen pounding woodpeckers. He sighed dismally. "Well, here we are. Stranded. I guess my luck is with me tonight."

He could barely see her through the veil of darkness that hung between them like a barrier. But what he was unable to see visibly he could see in his mind, and he saw the color of her hair that was like winedrops when the sun passed through it. He saw the color of her lips, and he thought of fire and warmth, and how he desired so much to share of it.

"You just think you know what you are," he said. "You've made up your mind that you are that way, and you don't want anybody to change it."

Even in the darkness he could visualize that hardness about her. But he knew it was what she was creating herself. "It's in your mind," he said.

She shook her head. Her voice was low, and as sweet as he remembered it before she had left that memorable day.

"It's no use, Jimmie. I would never make you a good wife. Your life would be miserable."

His lips tightened. "You're talking foolish," he said. "In circles."

"I'm not,' she said. "I know what I'm saying. I know, because I've been through it. I've seen the war and what it did to the people. I had to live with them. I had to write about them, after it was over. And the suffering—" She paused. "I could never stand it again. You don't know. You were here."

His voice was husky. "No. Not always."

She stared at him. He hadn't told her, and he knew she'd be surprised.

He nodded. "After you left, I joined. They sent me to the Pacific. Then I was in the Army of Occupation."

"So you know how I feel."

He rolled down the window. The rain had stopped. The air was crisp.

"We'll have to walk back to that farmhouse. Get a car to tow us back. Game?"

"Why not?" she said.

They walked the half mile back. She had her arm through his, but it wasnt like walking together. He felt her nearness, and the warmth of her hand, yet she was far away and he was alone.

At the house, a couple of split boards led across the mud to the steps. He held her hand as he led the way.

A tall, scrawny-faced man answered his knock. His eyes were grey and watery. Three pale young faces peered from around his skinny legs.

"I can't help you," he said. "I can't even help myself. My wife is gettin' a baby, and I ain't got tires on the car to get the doctor."

"When is the baby supposed to come?" Jane asked.

"She's been sick for the last three-four hours," he muttered. "She's moanin', now. You can hear her, if you listen."

Jane looked at Jimmie. Determination filled her eyes. "She needs help. I've never done this before, but I've seen it done. Once, in the cellar of a French peasant's home."

"Some hot water, please, and quickly," she said and went alone into the other room.

For the next couple of hours Jimmie stood in the kitchen, freezing himself to this task of waiting, while he smoked one cigarette after another. Finally Jane stepped out. She looked tired, worn. But there was a smile on her lips.

The father stumbled forward. "How is she? How is she?"

"Fine," she said. "But don't bother her, now. Please. She's asleep. Congratulations. It's a boy."

The weariness faded from the father's face, and then she looked at Jimmie, the smile still on her lips.

"You did it," he said.

"Yes," she said. "I did it. It's a good feeling, bringing new life into the world."

He put his arms around her, and she stood there, her face close to his, her eyes searching him.

"You're not hard. You're not calloused. If you were, that baby—"

She put her lips against his mouth. "I know," she whispered. "I know."

He held her to him, and for the first time in a long time he felt happy and content.

For he saw it, too an awakening. Like the light of dawn, he thought.

Indian Act

Recommend Changes To Improve The Lot Of The Red Man

Resources Minister Glen held out in the Commons the hope that ultimately the Canadian Indian will be able to assume the "full right and responsibilities" of democratic citizenship while retaining and developing many of his native characteristics.

Mr. Glen spoke in moving a government resolution for the establishment of a joint Senate-Commons committee to study the Indian Act and recommend changes to improve the lot of the red man. The committee will include 22 members of the Commons.

Mr. Glen said it would appear that Canada had reached a stage in her development as a nation when economic conditions forced her to do one of two things:

1. Purchase at public expense the additional lands and additional hunting and trapping rights for an Indian population of 128,000, increasing at a rate of 1,500 a year.

2. Decide on an educational and welfare program, not only in hunting and trapping, that would fit and equip the Indians to enter into competition with the white man not only in hunting and trapping but in agriculture and in the industrial life of the nation.

INSECTICIDE BOMB

An insecticide bomb—or as its inventors describe it—a simple, hand operated, fool-proof "bug blitzer" is the ultimate in unique inventions of ex-service personnel, turned civilian producers. Three former air force officers have produced the missile from surplus shell casings and a mixture of aerosol, DDT, pyrethrum and freon liquid gas. They are E. J. Black, Harry Clappison and Dr. J. H. Baillie.

Sugarless BUT Sweet
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAGIC Honey Pound Cake

1½ c. seedless raisins
¾ c. shortening
¾ c. honey
3 eggs, well beaten
2¼ c. sifted all-purpose flour
2¼ tsp. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. salt
¾ tsp. vanilla extract
¼ tsp. lemon extract

Rinse raisins; drain; dry on towel—cut fine with scissors. Work shortening with spoon until fluffy and creamy; gradually add honey, while continuing to work with a spoon. Add beaten eggs, and blend. Gradually stir in sifted dry ingredients; beat with spoon until smooth. Add extracts, raisins; stir to blend. Bake in greased, lightly floured 9" x 5" x 3" pan at 300°F. for 2 hours.

MADE IN CANADA

DUNDURN CAMP

At One Time Centre Of Military Activity In Saskatchewan

No longer does Dundurn's rolling countryside reverberate to the shouting of commands and the sharp staccato of guns.

The once mighty Dundurn military camp, through which thousands of soldiers passed during the war years, is now virtually a "ghost" camp—its wartime role completed. An occasional soldier can now be shuffling down a street, between long rows of huts, that until a few weeks ago bustled with activity. In keeping with the Canadian Army's demobilization, Dundurn camp has dwindled to a strength of approximately 250 officers and men.

Dundurn's camp wartime history really began in the summer of 1940 when it reached a one-time peak of 10,000 men, most of whom were under canvas. At that time the camp was the centre of military activity in Saskatchewan, busy training newly mobilized units, 30-day call-ups and reserve army troops at summer camp.

Basic training centres which later moved to Prince Albert and Maple Creek had their origin at Dundurn camp in that year. Going full swing at the same time was a Machine Gun Training Centre which continued as the main activity until the camp became the only Reconnaissance Training Centre in Canada in June, 1942. For more than two years the Canadian Army sharpened its "Eyes and Ears", by which the Reconnaissance troops became known, at Dundurn camp. Bren gun carriers, heavy trucks, armoured cars and motorcycles roared over the sand dunes to train the "fast moving and hard hitting" Recce men for the role of spying on the enemy in no-man's land. It was their job to make speedy withdrawals after amassing all the information possible about the enemy's troops, strength, disposition, morale.

Shortly after the disbandment of A-27 Recce Training Centre in November 1944, two infantry training battalions, Nos. 10 and 12, were organized at the camp and No. 131 Canadian Infantry Training Centre was moved from Camrose, Alta. No. 131 is the only remaining unit and its present officer commanding, Major Harry Bryce, formerly of Winnipeg, has the job of tidying up the administrative ends as activities gradually come to a close. No. 10 was disbanded late in 1945 while No. 12 continued until this spring.

Dundurn Military Camp emerges from the war three times the size it was at war's outbreak, completely winterized and with up-to-date water and sewage systems. Main difficulty in the early stages of the war was the job of converting the establishment from a summer camp to an all-year camp. Biggest problem was the lack of water which was solved by finding a new well from which is pumped 200 gallons a minute into the 50,000 gallon water tower, the camp's landmark which can be seen for miles rising above the hills. The tower is 132 feet high. The camp's oldest timers are Lieut. Jim Duncan, Regina, accounts officers, and Bill Reid, K. of C. but supervisor. Bill Reid, of Saskatoon and Prince Albert, has been at the camp continuously since 1940 while Jim Duncan has put in four straight years.

Dundurn camp's immediate role remains undecided, but one thing is certain, it will come to life again when it reverts back to its peacetime duty of accommodating reserve army units at summer camps. Once again its parade squares will resound to marching feet, and the roar of motors and the sound of shell-fire will again be heard echoing through the hills.

Juvenile Achievement

Mad Drive Of Ambition Seems To Be General Among Children

Today's young people make us feel ashamed. In only a couple of pages of the news the other day, we learned:

1. A slip of a girl, Jane Albrecht, of New York, has written a novel, "The Phantom Year", at the tender age of 17. Simon & Shuster is publishing it.

2. Lena Pearl Lindsey, in Memphis, Tenn., is only 14—and already she not only has been married, but divorced, too.

3. In Italy, a barefoot boy in short pants, Pierino Gamba, conducted a two-hour program of the symphony orchestra of Rome's Royal Opera House, won plaudits of the audience. Pierino is nine years old.

Where will this sort of thing stop, this adult achievement of juveniles? If the mad drive of ambition becomes general among children, what of us grown-ups?

There won't be anything for us to do but sit back and watch them—and write home to Junior for money. —Philadelphia Record.

Longest Milk Route

Covers 1,200 Miles From Tupper Creek, B.C., To Yukon

What is probably the longest milk route in the world has been established on the Alaska highway. Hauled 1,200 miles in refrigerator trucks from farms around Tupper Creek, B.C., it is delivered to Yukon residents and sells for 25 cents a quart.

Although deliveries may not be as punctual as on city routes the day and night hauls bring the milk into the area regularly. The trucks also haul meat and vegetables.

STALIN'S VICTORY VASE

Prime Minister Stalin has been presented with a "Victory Vase" nearly eight feet high by workers in a Leningrad porcelain factory. One side of the vase bears a portrait of the Russian leader, on the other a scene showing the firing of an artillery salute on the banks of the Neva river in Leningrad.

Three quarters of the world's area is ocean. 2674

OFF TO HOLLYWOOD—Daughter of Edmund Cloutier, the King's printer, and Mrs. Cloutier of Ottawa, Miss Suzanne Cloutier is shown at Uplands airport before leaving by plane for Hollywood, where she is to make a screen test. The lovely Ottawa girl is under option to Warner Brothers.

Wise Sayings

Trying To Trace Down An Old Remark About Diet

With the bread shortage inevitably leading to wisecracks, our research department has been busy tracking down the old remark: "If the people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?" Marie Antoinette (1775-93) usually is given credit for it, or, less frequently, her confidante, Princess de Lamballe.

Rousseau used the phrase in his Confessions (about 1766) in connection with an incident which occurred in 1740. Antoinette may have used it, when chided for her extravagance, as an old joke from Rousseau, with whom she must have been familiar. Or the remark may just have been attributed to her by Paris journalists, who had a habit of putting epigrams in the mouths of persons of rank.

The observation could have been a variation of one made sarcastically in 1771 by Joseph Francois Foullon, intendent-general of finance. As tax collector he was hated for his severity toward the poor. He was supposed to have said, "If the people cannot get bread, let them eat hay."

Modern nutritionists might argue that the hay would be more healthful than the cake. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

Work In Scotland

Country Has Plenty Of Jobs Says Secretary Of State

J. Westwood, Secretary of State for Scotland, speaking at the annual convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland in Edinburgh, said there were going to be plenty of jobs in Scotland.

No other part of Britain had more thoroughly prepared itself for the future.

Mr. Westwood said he believed that people were beginning to "realize that there was a future for this nation of ours." That counted for a great deal. After the last war a good many Scots folk felt that the old country had no further use for them.

"Developments either completed or in process of completion will result in work for about 85,000 people," continued Mr. Westwood.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

SOLDIER-FARMERS

To assist in the all-out "Grow More Food" campaign being launched by the Indian Army, the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, has issued instructions that troops may be employed for this purpose up to three days every week. Allied to this drive for more food is also a vigorous campaign against waste.

RECEIVE AWARDS

Canadians Signally Honored By Royal Geographic Society

LONDON.—The Royal Geographic Society announced nine awards for 1945-46, including one to the man who disproved an ancient legend about the "Vale of Perpetual Summer" somewhere north of British Columbia, near Alaska.

Other awards went to men who discovered en error in the position of the magnetic North Pole, led secret expeditions during the war and developed radar for air surveys.

Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources in Canada, was awarded the Founders' Medal for 1945 for his contributions to geology and geographical science, which included debunking the Yukon sourdough fables of a "tropical valley" in North British Columbia. Dr. Camsell helped with the mapping of 25,000 square miles of Canada, including the area where the steam-heated valley was supposed to be.

Sub-Inspector Henry A. Larsen, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, won the Patrons' Medal for leading schooner expeditions through the Northwest Passage.

The Founders' Medal for 1946 went to Brigadier Edward A. Glennie, director of a geographical survey in India. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Hart won the Murchison grant for 1946 for his work on the application of radar to mapping.

Wings Commander D. C. McKiley was awarded the Gill Memorial for 1946 for leading an R.A.F. expedition in a flight around the earth which fixed the true position of the North Magnetic Pole.

A Valuable Exhibit

British Museum Has Purchased The World Famous Portland Vase

Without any publicity-trumpeting the British Museum, once more partially re-opened to the public after being closed during the war, has bought the world-famous Portland Vase. This lovely work of Roman art was found in the 16th century near Rome in a marble sarcophagus, and deposited with the Museum in 1810 by its possesor, the Duke of Portland, on loan. A footnote to the exhibit at Bloomsbury quietly states that last year it was purchased by the Museum trustees out of funds bequeathed by the late J. R. Valentin, who died some years ago. It is not stated what was paid for the Vase, but presumably it must have been considerable, because when in 1929 the Duke sent it to Christie's to be put up at auction it was withdrawn when the bidding closed at twenty-nine thousand guineas. Many fine and interesting things have been acquired for the British and Victoria and Albert Museums out of Mr. Valentin's bequest, and it is understood the Vase has been purchased with the balance.

Valuable Pictures

Taken To U.S. For Safe Keeping Are Asked To Be Returned

Ninety-five art authorities have urged President Truman and acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson to send back 200 art master-pieces brought to the United States from Germany last December.

A resolution, made public by Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum, and Fred Mortimer Clapp, director of the Frick collection, said:

"Two hundred important valuable pictures have been removed from Germany and sent to this country on the still unestablished ground of ensuring their safety . . . This action cannot be justified on the technical, political or moral grounds.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

Savings on deposit in Canada's chartered banks at March 31, amounted to $3,170,180,000 against $3,077,952,000 on Feb. 28 and $2,724,692,000 on March 31, 1945, the chartered bank statements for March showed.

FIRST CANADIAN WAR BABY BORN AT SEA—The first Canadian to be born on a "brideship" at sea, two-day-old Diana Lamont, arrived at Halifax snuggled close to her mother in a ward bed on the hospital ship Lady Nelson. The mother of Diana, the baby who was born aboard ship 700 miles from her new homeland, has two other children, Paul, three, and Lillian, two, also on the Lady Nelson. The baby's father, Pte. W. Lamont of Montreal, is still in England.

Outstandingly Good
"SALADA"
TEA

Want World Trade

United Kingdom, Canada And United States Are Working Together

HALIFAX. — Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said that "a really tremendous attempt is being made by the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom to put into operation what might be called a liberal system of international trade."

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, he said strong measures would be needed to put the United Kingdom back on its feet so it could resume its pre-war position in world trade.

SMILE AWHILE

"I see you have been fishing. Catch anything?"

"Yes, two."

"Good, what were they?"

"The 7.30 there, and the 5.15 back."

* * * *

First Golfer—"I'm terribly off my game today."

Second Golfer—"Are you? By the way, what is your game?"

* * * *

A farmer wrote to a rural paper to ask "how long cows should be milked."

"Why, the same as short cows, of course," advised the editor.

* * * *

"I shouldn't keep telling her you're unworthy of her."

"No? Why not?"

"Let it come to her as a surprise."

* * * *

Candidate: "How did you like my speech on the agricultural problem?"

Farmer: "It wasn't bad, but a day's rain would do a heap more good."

* * * *

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe, he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint', that same man has to make a personal investigation."

* * * *

Shopwalker: "That customer was hanging round for a long time. What did he want to see?"

Pretty assistant (coyly): "Me, sir."

* * * *

Pat knocked on Mike's back door and asked Mrs. Mike if Mike were home.

"Of course, he's home," said Mrs. Mike, "Can't ye see his shirt on the line?"

* * * *

There is one thing I do not know,
'Bout that I've no illusions—
I do not know how far he jumps
When he jumps to conclusions.

* * * *

"My, what beautiful hands you've got! Tell me, after you've cut your nails, do you file them?" asked a chorus girl.

"Oh, no," replied her typist friend, "I throw them away."

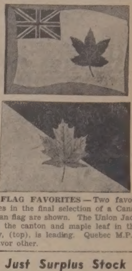
* * * *

"How many times shall I bow?" said the novice entertainer at the battalion variety show.

"Bow" said the stage manager. "No bowing for you, mate; you'll have to duck."

MAY HAVE CREAM

ROMSEY, England. — R. A. Pepperall, chief regional marketing officer of the milk marketing board here, said it may be possible to supply cream in a year's time.



FLAG FAVORITES — Two favorites in the final selection of a Canadian flag are shown. The Union Jack in the canton and maple leaf in the fly, (top), is leading. Quebec M.P.'s favor other.

Just Surplus Stock

Australia Has Gas Masks For Sale But No Buyers

Do you want to buy a gas mask complete with eye pieces and filter canister and a comfy, cushioned, cheek-to-cheek fitting guaranteed? If you do you're the person that the Australian Commonwealth Disposals Commissioner is looking for. Recently he offered 4,500,000 choice varieties of civilian type gas masks at public auction. Sales were to the highest bidder but so far he has not received one bid. The respirators, declared surplus stock, were manufactured during the war when enemy air attacks on Australian cities seemed a daily possibility. The Commissioner has made inquiries overseas but his investigations have shown that other countries are not only overloaded with similar surplus material but are not looking forward to any immediate prospects of having to use gasmasks. The Disposals Commissioner is now considering a competition which might unearth an inventive genius who can suggest some way of converting them to a useful purpose or who can discover some article that can be manufactured from their parts.

Getting A Break

Things Being Made A Bit Easier For British Housewife

Effective Sept. 15, the British housewife will be able to change her retailer for all rationed foods except milk and for the first time since the outbreak of war, she will be able to tell the shopkeeper what she really thinks of him.

The fact that the rationing law prevented women from changing dealers for such commodities as meat, eggs and fats, had led to much dissatisfaction. Women who quarrelled with their dealers or who thought they were not getting a fair deal were unable to trade elsewhere.

Many housewives adopted a manner of civility, which they did not really feel, toward their retailers in the hope that service would not get worse.

The order announced by Food Minister Sir Ben Smith affects registrations for meat, eggs, fats, cheese, bacon, sugar and preserves. Housewife may change retailers for any number of these items at any time, provided there is an eight-week interval after the last previous change.

To Feel Right — Eat Right

A PICNICKING WE WILL GO!—The first picnic of the season, whether it's on the side porch, or beside a winding brook, is always an especially exciting event—and it usually occurs around this time of the year.

Laughter and gaiety surrounds the occasion, while fathers build fires, mothers do the cooking, and children gather wild flowers.

As far as the eating goes, of course, there will be meat patties and soft buns, vegetable salad, olives, pickles and soda pop.

"Well, it's nearly time for this big outing in your family, so you'll be glad to have this recipe for Branburgers—a variation of the hamburger, and a recipe that adds to the flavor and subtracts from the amount of meat needed to go around. You can easily make 10 patties from only one pound of ground beef—a real aid to the meat problem!

BRANBURGERS

1 egg
1½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1¼ cups milk
1 cup All-bran
1 pound ground beef
10 slices bacon

Beat egg, add salt, pepper, onion, parsley, milk and All-bran. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Add beef and mix thoroughly. Cut slices of bacon lengthwise into two strips. Arrange two strips bacon cross-wise on waxed paper. Mold generous tablespoon of meat mixture into pattie and place on bacon intersection. Bring strips together on top of pattie, skewering with toothpick. Bake in hot oven (450 deg. F.) about 30 minutes or broil about 20 minutes.

Remove Branburgers from pan. Add some milk and seasonings to drippings. Thicken slightly to make gravy. Yield: 5 servings (10 patties).

Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send else where, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

The Times Job Department

P. O. Box 280

Let Us Send You Samples

of this Clean, Family Newspaper

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Free from crime and sensational news . . . Free from political bias . . . Free from "special interest" control . . . Free to tell you the truth about world events. Its own world-wide staff of correspondents bring you on-the-spot news and its meaning to you and your family. Each issue filled with unique self-help features to clip and keep.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.
Name..
Street..
City....................Zone.......State......
PB-3

☐ *Please send sample copies of The Christian Science Monitor.*

☐ *Please send a one-month trial subscription. I enclose $1*

Opportune

Flour Mill

DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528 DRUMHELLER, Alta.

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
410 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
Telephone M2411
Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, May 29, 1946.

Oats –	
2 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.48½
3 c.w.	.48½
Ex 1 feed	.48½
1 feed	.47½
2 feed	.47½
3 feed	.46½
Barley	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.68¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.68¾
1 feed	.67¾
2 feed	.66¾
3 feed	.66¾
Rye	
2 c.w.	2.14¼
3 c.w.	2.09½
4 c.w.	1.99

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

GRAVE STONES

Erected in any cemetery. Quick, efficient, service. Phone or drop us a line, and we will take care of your needs. Folders are available if you wish, or personal contact if you desire.

Ambulance or Funeral service at any hour, day or night.

Phone 100—Hanna

Whyte Funeral Home

ANNUAL

Cemetery Tea

WILL BE HELD

Saturday, June 1st

In the ANNEX of the UNITED CHURCH

Commencing at Three o'clock.

Adults, **40c.** Children, **20c.**

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS.
Jos. McKibbon, Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1946

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN

Two social gatherings were held in London, England, recently, the purpose being to mark the retirement of John G. Winant from the post of United States ambassador to the Court of St. James, following a period of office extending over five and more years.

It has been the good fortune of both the United States and Great Britain, now for many years past, to be represented by men of outstanding worth as ambassadors, and this has been particularly so during the years of stress in which Germany attempted to dominate the world. The memory of Walter H. Page, 1914-16, whose indefatigable efforts in an onerous post contributed largely to his early death, remains fresh in the hearts and minds of all those who place cordial relations between the two great English-speaking nations in the forefront of world understanding.

That the memory of John G. Winant will be equally treasured in Great Britain, was clearly evident in his reception at the two farewell dinners given in his honor previous to his departure. Speaking at that given April 23rd, Mr. Ernest Bevin, British foreign secretary, said of him: "He never lost faith. He walked the streets of London during the blitz, and he shared our sorrows;" while the secretary of the T.U.C. presented to Mr. Winant the gold badge of the Trades Union Congress on behalf of its 6,500,000 members, an unique mark of appreciation from organized labor. At the Mansion House dinner, April 25, at which Mr. Churchill was present, the Lord Mayor in proposing the toast to "Our Guest," said: "In adversity we find our real friends—and such was John Gilbert Winant."

In having thus, during his term of office, secured the goodwill and esteem of the representatives of labor, business men, and statesmen of the country to which he had been appointed, the American ambassador fulfilled the highest traditions of his profession, and cemented still further the understanding relations that have been the long sought goal of men of goodwill on both sides of the Atlantic.

ATOM BOMB DEFENSE

R.A.F. Expert Offers Hope After Year of Unsettled Peace

"The only military defense now possible is before the shooting starts," said Group Captain Andrew Combe, R.A.F., 7-year holder of the world's long-distance flight record, in a recent interview.

Group Captain Combe is the R.A.F. representative at the U.S. Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which has trained 20,000 senior officers for staff duties from 16 nations during the war years. Early in the war he worked with leading scientists perfecting bombing techniques, and then served on anti-U-boat patrol in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Later in the Air Ministry, his work was to plan future aircraft and weapons, and he commanded a team of scientists analyzing on-the-spot results of air warfare in the European battlefields.

"I have been trained to think of the future," he went on, "and my responsibility is the defense of the British Commonwealth against aggression from the air. There are in existence today weapons of aerial aggression, such as the atomic bomb, against which, whether we like it or not, there is no defense once the shooting has started. The only possible defense is in peace time. It lies in changing the minds, hearts and desires of the aggressors or potential aggressors.

"I have been brought here to work with the forces of MRA and Dr. Frank Buchman by the conviction that Moral Re-Armament is the one thing making it possible to accomplish that otherwise impossible task. This worldwide force is forging the links of changed people who alone can prevent the devastation of another war. That is my absolute military judgment.

"They know how to give purpose to the world's scientific knowledge, and how to put the all-knowing mind of God at the controls of the world."

Local and District

Mrs. W. W. Scott arrived home from Calgary on Saturday last.

* * *

Don't forget the Cemetery Tea being held on Saturday next, June 1st.

* * *

Earle Piffer, of Calgary, spent the week end at the home of his parents in Delia.

* * *

Gordon Edgley is spending a short time in the Delia district, visiting old friends.

* * *

Wm. Dmytruk was present at the graduation of his son, John, at the University of Alberta.

* * *

J. J. Bradford, of Lethbridge, spent a few days in Delia last week.

* * *

Robt. Gibson, of Red Deer, spent the week end at his home in Delia.

* * *

V. B. Dechenne and S. Thompson were visitors to Hanna on Monday of this week.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Gibson, who underwent an operation for appendicitis in Hanna Hospital recently, returned home this week.

* * *

The weather remains dry and unseasonably hot, temperatures rising beyond 80 degrees over the week end. This heat developed some thunder locally, and on Monday evening skies began to cloud over. Up to Tuesday evening, however, little rain had fallen in the district.

With Waddington

Baritone, RUSS TITUS, who switched from the Merchant Navy to the Army Show in mid-war, re-joined the ranks of radio last fall. Currently one of his principal engagements is with the "Geoffrey Waddington Show," over the CBC Trans-Canada network on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott, of Hanna, were guests for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Innes.

* * *

Rev. D. J. Munn, of Munson, was the preacher for the evening service in the Delia United Church on May 12. Mrs. Munn was the pianist. The Delia charge is now vacant.

* * *

On Sunday morning, May 12th, the Sunday School held an open special service in the United Church for Mothers' Day. Mrs. Peters, the superintendent, was in charge. Most of the children took part and there was a large attendance.

* * *

There will be a special joint meeting of all members of Local No. 61, Delia branch, Canadian Legion, and all members of the Delia branch, Ladies' Auxiliary, Canadian Legion, on Thursday, May 30th, at 8 p.m. in the Armouries. All members are requested to attend.

* * *

A.B. Seaman J. R. Wilson, of the Royal Canadian Navy, spent ten days' leave at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, returning on Saturday last to Halifax, where he rejoins his ship, Canada's new aircraft carrier, "Warrior," recently completed and launched from a Belfast shipyard.

* * *

On Saturday, May 18, a family gathering and some friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, the occasion being Mr. Marshall's 63rd birthday. Bridge and games were the features of the evening. A delicious lunch was served before midnight by the host and hostess, and a most enjoyable evening broke up by the singing of "They are jolly good fellows."

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

PRICE JUSTICE AND THE FARMER

The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has just issued an open letter to Canadian workers which shows how well the prices of agricultural products have been held down so that the workers could have cheap food. Mr. Mitchell shows that the prices of butter, eggs, sugar, bread and milk today average 46.5% less than they were in the year 1920, after the first Great War. The Minister further informs labour that prices cannot be kept under control unless wages, too, are kept down.

Mr. Mitchell, however, omits one important figure in his statement which shows that wages, which govern the cost of the things farmers and others have to buy, have not been kept down; for the fact is that today, according to the official statistics of the Government, the average hourly rates of industrial labour have actually risen by 30% from the year 1920. So we see that while the prices of farm products, which labour enjoys, are today 46.5% lower than they were in 1920, yet the hourly wages that industrial labour has received are actually 30% higher than in 1920. This, of course, is an injustice to our farmers, and it is no wonder that farmers and their true friends are beginning to assert that farmers are justly entitled to price increases for their wheat and other products that will bring these prices somewhat near the level of the hourly wages now enjoyed by industrial labour.

Farewell For Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mittlestead and Family

On Thursday night, May 16th, in the Olympia Theatre, a farewell party was held, the honored guests being Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mittlestead, and daughters Shirley and Freda, and sons Murray and George, who are leaving here to reside in Vancouver, B.C. Much sorrow was felt as the old-timers bade farewell.

Mr. Charles E. Hudgeon acted as chairman in his inimitable manner. After the singing of "O, Canada!" there was community singing, led by a bevy of girls.

The Chairman then gave a short address, and during the programme which follows called on Mr. W. L. Carter for a brief speech, to which he responded, recalling old times

The first item was a duet, sung by the Wilson sisters, entited "Tralee," after which little Shirley Stevenson rendered a pianoforte solo.

A musicale was next in order, by Mrs. Macmillan at the piano, and Mr. James on the violin.

Miss Priscilla Murray sang very nicely, "Beautiful Dreamer."

Mr. Geo. Carter gave a violin solo, with Mrs. Carter at the piano.

Mrs. A. Whitman, in her usual fine style, sang "Smiling Thru."

Mr. Chas. Hudgeon excelled in a solo, "Eleven More Months," etc., with the audience singing the chorus.

Shirley Stevenson sang "Aloa."

The Chairman made the presentation speech, while Mrs. W. Leckie gave a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Mittlestead.

Mrs. W. Stevenson presented a substantial purse to Mr Mittlestead, who briefly thanked the company for the gifts and the lovely evening

Lunch was then served to the very large gathering, after which the singing of "For they are jolly good fellows," and "Auld Lang Syne," completed the evening's entertainment.

Handshakings and farewells occupied a lengthy period. Hopes for Mr. Mittlestead's health were expressed.

Visible Wheat Supplies

On May 2, 1946, Canadian visible wheat supplies totalled 81 6 million bushels, a drop of 4.3 millions from the previous week. Stocks on May 2nd in 1945 totalled 321 6 million bushels

Coarse grains in visible supply on May 2nd were: oats, 35 million bushels; barley, 22 1 million; rye, 800 000; and flax, 2.1 million

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 30, 31, June 1 and 2 All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time

THURSDAY, MAY 30

5:00 p.m.	Drama.
5:30 "	CBC News.
6:00 "	Music Hall.
6:30 "	The Geoffrey Waddington Show.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	CBC News Roundup.
7:30 "	To be announced.
8.00 "	Organ Recital.
8:30 "	The Story of Music.
9:00 "	Drama.
9:30 "	Gypsy Strings.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:15 "	Gregory Clark.

FRIDAY, MAY 31

5:00 p.m.	CBC Concert Tour.
6:00 "	Johnny Home Show.
6:30 "	Waltz Time.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	CBC News Round-up.
7:30 "	The Prairie Schooner.
8:00 "	Eventide.
8:30 "	Pacific Time.
9:00 "	Soliloquy.
9:30 "	CBR Concert Orchestra.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:15 "	Exploring the Atom.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

5:00 p.m.	Especially For You.
5:30 "	House Party.
6:00 "	La Plaza.
7:00 "	CBC News.
7:30 "	Musical Program.
8:00 "	Red River Barn Dance.
8:30 "	Share the Wealth.
9:00 "	Hawaiian Hospitality.
9:30 "	Three Suns Trio.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:30 "	Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2

5:00 p.m.	The Charlie McCarthy Show.
5:30 "	John Fisher Reports.
5:45 "	Week-End Review.
6:00 "	Stage 46.
6:30 "	Album of Familiar Music.
7:00 "	CBC National News.
7:15 "	The Old Songs.
7:30 "	Serenade for Strings.
8:00 "	BBC Newsreel.
8:30 "	Ring Up the Curtain.
10:00 "	CBC News.
10:30 "	Vesper Hour.

Seeds of Strife

For more than a generation Alberta farmers have painfully and patiently built up their own marketing organizations to protect themselves and better their economic position. These farm organizations are built on a basis of service rather than profit—like the Ontario Hydro Electric, the post office, and various municipal enterprises.

The Income Tax Payers' Association has been conducting an intensive, widespread and expensive propaganda campaign to induce the Canadian government to impose federal corporation taxation on these service organizations. The evidence available would suggest that the Income Tax Payers' Association is really a creation of powerful Canadian financial institutions and corporations. The purpose of the campaign is to effectively cripple farmers' organizations as well as other enterprises built up by the people for their own use.

The under-signed Alberta farm organizations are keenly resentful over the incessant attacks inspired by the autocracy of wealth operating through the Income Tax Payers' Association. It is felt that Alberta people are being misled and presented with an unfair picture of the true situation.

Alberta farmers have in the past generation produced billions of dollars worth of new wealth. The bulk of this has been drained off to central Canada (Ontario and Quebec). These two wealthy provinces contribute 77 per cent of all taxes collected by the Dominion (statement made by Premier Drew of Ontario). It is thus plain that Ontario and Quebec corporations will be the chief beneficiaries if farm co-operative organizations are made subject to federal corporation taxes. Individual tax payers will benefit little, if any.

Business interests cannot afford to engage in a life and death struggle with the farm people of Alberta. Business people have everything to lose and nothing to gain in fighting with farmer co-operatives. What the Income Tax Payers' Association is now doing is building up an enmity which might well create the very kind of atmosphere in which business can not prosper or perhaps even survive.

Alberta people should support farmer co-operatives whose objective is better living conditions on Alberta farms.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA ALBERTA FARMERS' UNION

Alberta Wheat Pool

Cards of Thanks

We wish to thank the Ladies of the Auxiliary, and all our friends, for the lovely and very useful gifts presented to us.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Brunner.

I wish to convey my sincere thanks and deep appreciation for flowers, gifts, cards and letters sent, and other kindnesses shown to me by friends, while I was a patient in the Calgary General Hospital.

Mrs. Henry Moore.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for the wonderful send-off they gave to us on last Thursday evening.

We thank especially those who helped in any way to make the evening so successful.

Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Mittlestead and Family.

Women's Missionary Society

The Womens' Missionary Society meeting was held in the annex of the church on May 16, Mrs. Thompson presiding.

This program was given by the W.M.S. associate members.

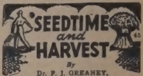
Mrs. Murray read the scripture, Proverbs, 31st chapter, and offered prayer.

Mrs. Lowe gave an excellent paper, based on the text found in St. Mark's Gospel, chapter XIV - 8: "she hath done what she could."

Roll call was answered by suitable thoughts or bible verses for Mothers' Day.

Mesdames Wilcox and Lowe were hostesses for the social half hour.

—COR.



SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
Dr. P. J. GREANEY,
Director,
Line Elevators Farm Service,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A Welcome to War Veterans

This department, on behalf of the Line Elevator Companies sponsoring its work, welcomes to the great agricultural community of Western Canada, the hundreds of ex-service men who have already been established on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta under The Veterans' Land Act. We also welcome home those members of the armed forces who have recently returned to their own farms in the Prairie Provinces. We wish you good luck and complete success in all your agricultural undertakings.

Farming is more than a business, it is a way of life. Centuries ago, Cicero, the great Roman statesman and scholar, described the vocation of agriculture in these words: "Of all occupations from which gain is secured, there is none better than agriculture, nothing more productive, nothing sweeter, nothing more worthy of a free man." No wonder so many of Canada's war veterans, the men who sacrificed so much for the cause of freedom have chosen, or are choosing, farming as their peace-time occupation.

After World War I the writer served as a Field Supervisor with the Soldier Settlement Board, and helped to establish many returned men on farms in the Olds-Innisfail district of Alberta. He has, therefore, an appreciation of the agricultural problems that confront newly-established war veterans, and would welcome enquiries at any time.

The main lines of work of this department are: (1) Consulting service, (2) Seed Laboratory service, and (3) Publications. All war veterans are welcome to these services without charge. They have only to apply to local Line Elevator agents or write to Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg or Calgary.

Men who think of tomorrow say

"Hold on to your Victory Bonds today" . . .

Space donated by the
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA